

LAST WEEK'S
AVERAGE DAILY SALE
485,000

No 63,067

Soviet missiles modified to target Europe

Moscow alters ranges to compensate for treaty

From Michael Evans, Brussels

American reconnaissance satellites have provided evidence that the Soviet Union is carrying out tests to shorten the range of some intermediate ballistic missiles so that they can be re-targeted towards Europe.

A classified intelligence briefing was given to Defence Ministers at the Nato Planning Group in Brussels to underline the steps being taken by the Soviet Union to "restructure" their nuclear weapons to take account of the elimination of intermediate-range missiles under the INF Treaty.

The force of the American briefing, which Mr. George

Younger, Secretary of State for Defence described as "very impressive," put the INF Treaty into a new realistic context. For, as one American source put it, as the West wavered over what steps to take to restructure its nuclear forces after INF, the Soviet Union had already made up its mind.

Although NATO leaders at the meeting in Brussels continued to praise the INF

550-kilotonne independently targeted warheads.

In a slide show, the intelligence officer also showed the defence ministers how some of the new rail-mobile SS24 and road-mobile SS25 ballistic missiles, which have "a variable range," had been relocated to target Europe. The numbers of these missiles were also growing rapidly.

The latest moves by the Soviet Union, after the signing of the INF Treaty in Washington last December, were spelled out in detail during the intelligence briefing. Other measures that have been taken include the redeployment of Soviet submarines, such as the Yankee class boats, armed with cruise missiles to European waters.

After the briefing, according to sources, Mr. Frank Carlucci, the US Defence Secretary, said that the Soviet Union's modernization of its nuclear weapons in Europe was also continuing "unabated".

There were more short-range SS21 missiles replacing the Frog 7, and many more dual-capable strike aircraft, especially the Su24 Fencer, the supersonic swing-wing fighter which compares with the American F111 bomber.

According to sources, Mr. Carlucci said that the Soviet Union now had about 4,000 nuclear-capable aircraft, of which 25 to 30 per cent were "exclusively" configured for nuclear use.

Mr. Carlucci is said to have given a warning that, after INF, the deployment by the Soviet Union of more mobile missiles with variable ranges "increased the threat to Europe" because they could hit any European target.

The Nuclear Planning Group is meeting in Brussels to discuss Nato's plan for adjusting its nuclear weapon deployments in the light of the INF Treaty, as well as considering how to modernize existing weapons in Europe.

According to one source, during the American intelligence briefing one of the defence ministers said: "That's exactly what we should be doing."

But the decision on whether to deploy more American nuclear weapons in Europe and assign cruise missiles

Continued on page 22, col 6

Floating picket shadows Belgian P&O arrival



A seaborne National Union of Seamen picket watching helplessly in Dover harbour yesterday afternoon as a Belgian P&O ferry slips quietly into port.

Benefits concessions win over Tory rebels

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

A threatened rebellion on housing benefit by Conservative MPs was headed off yesterday with concessions worth £100 million.

It was the second triumph in nine days for backbench power, after the £130 million package of rebates designed to buy off rebels on the poll tax. It represented a direct reversal for the Prime Minister who had argued only a fortnight before in resolute defence of the new £6,000 capital limit for housing benefit.

The Government coasted through the vote on the Labour motion criticizing the housing benefit changes by 324 votes to 228, a majority of 96.

Mr. John Moore, Secretary of State for Social Services, told MPs that the capital limit, which cuts off from housing benefit those with savings worth £6,000, is to be raised to £8,000.

This will bring back into benefit 100,000 of the 150,000 who had lost it under the new rules introduced this month.

In another big change, Mr. Moore explained that transitional cash help would be provided to meet all losses of benefit over £2.50 per week for the "target groups" the new benefit rules are designed to help — pensioners, disabled people, families with children and single parents.

The case of old people who

have been disqualified from benefit while disposing of a house they owned, or because of the notional value of an unsaleable house, is also to be tackled. In future people entering a care home will be allowed six months to dispose of their property with the possibility of an extension to that time limit where there is genuine difficulty.

Parliament 12 Letters 15

The £2,000 extension on the housing benefit capital limit was welcomed by Tory MPs as a "political necessity" in buying off Conservative supporters who felt they were being penalized for the threat which their government allegedly encourages.

Conservative MPs were equally alarmed about the number of cases of genuine hardship among people who had suffered a sharp cutback in their income as a result of the benefit changes. This arose particularly in cases where local authorities had applied their discretion to pay different rates of housing benefit and had disregarded elements in income which were no longer disregarded under the new rules.

The capital limit concession will cost around £30 million. The other changes will benefit

some 300,000 people at a cost of around £70 million. The Department of Health and Social Security agreed that most of the 5.5 million losers under the original changes would still lose something but argued that few would now suffer a dramatic loss.

The Department could give no figures for those outside the "target groups" who will not benefit from the £2,500-plus safety net.

Mr. Moore told MPs that the Government was responding to "very sensible pressures" from its own backbenchers and others. While Tory MPs were relieved by the package of measures he announced they were once again disappointed by his hesitant delivery after another courtesying attack from Mr. Robin Cook, the Labour spokesman on social security.

Mr. Cook said the housing benefit changes introduced by the Government had been greeted with disbelief, despair and anger. He called for adjustments to meet the worst anomalies but for the scrapping of the whole structure, which he described as "totally unsound".

It was evident immediately after Mr. Moore's speech that the Conservative rebellion, which the whips had feared

Continued on page 22, col 2

Court warns NUS not to intimidate Sealink crewmen

By Tim Jones, David Sapsted and Howard Foster

As the P&O ferry dispute spread to other ports yesterday, the National Union of Seamen was given a clear warning that it will face sequestration of its £2.2 million assets today unless it can restrain members from preventing Sealink crews joining their ships.

Dover job cuts 2

The warning came as P&O European Ferries confirmed that 247 of its own "experienced seafarers" have been flown out to join the company's ships in Rotterdam and a 25-strong advance party which arrived last Saturday.

As the company pressed on with plans to sail at least one and possibly three of its ferries from Rotterdam within the next 24 hours, the Labour Party threw its weight behind the strikers and pledged to repeal the law which had enabled P&O to dismiss them during an industrial dispute.

In a meeting attended by Mr. Sam McCuskie, the union's general secretary, Labour's ruling national executive called on the Government to step in and exercise its powers to ensure passenger safety. It suggested that failure to act might have something to do with P&O's contributions to Tory funds.

The TUC General Council

expressed "outrage" at P&O management tactics and congratulated the NUS on the "solidarity and discipline" of its members.

As pickets continued to man the lines in Dover, the disruption spread to Hull where 80 employees of North Sea Ferries, partly owned by P&O, went on unofficial strike and Folkestone, where Sealink sailings to the Continent were halted by pickets persuading crewmen to stay away.

The union received the support it expected from France where two large transport unions said they would

Continued on page 22, col 2



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INSIDE

THE TIMES
STOCK
WATCH

In its first week, STOCKWATCH, the most comprehensive information phone-line service in Britain, attracted more than 10,000 members — and the service is free to Times readers. STOCKWATCH details: pages 23, 24

NEXT WEEK

INGENUITY

A new game to test your mental agility — with prizes worth more than £13,000. For a taste of INGENUITY, turn to page 13

IN PART 2

Jobs trend

More than half of Britain's working population is in the information business and our prosperity depends on adjusting to the trend, says an introduction to seven pages of appointments. Pages 32-38

England draw

England's footballers drew 0-0 against Hungary in Budapest. Page 11

INDEX

Home News	2-5
Overseas	7-10
Business	23-29
Sport	40-44
Appointments	32-38
Arts	30-31
Science, technology	36-38
Births, marriages, deaths	17
Books	19
Culture	18
Crème de la Crème	38
Crosswords	13-22
Engineering	36
Entertainment	20
Features	13-14
Health	18
Information	20
Law Report	39
Leading Articles	15
Letters	16
Obituary	16
Parliament	12
Satellite	5
TV & Radio	21
Weather	22

Tournament of the Mind

Just one slip in £5,000 win

By Alan Franks

Mr. Malcolm Girling, aged 37, an unemployed librarian from Cambridge is the winner of The Times Tournament of the Mind. He receives the individual prize of £5,000 and a model of Rodin's sculpture The Thinker.



Malcolm Girling: 30 miles by bus to check one answer but to discover an answer.

Out of a starting field of more than 30,000 competitors, Mr. Girling was one of 124 finalists who successfully answered 20 rounds of problems. In the finals, he answered all but one of the 54 questions correctly.

He attributes his success partly to his training as a computer programmer, partly to intelligence, but above all to persistence. Up to the eve of the closing date for entries, he was working 15 hours a day, and at times spending 10 hours to check and double check a single answer, once even travelling 30 miles by

the tournament was over. "It must have been the strain."

Mr. Harold Gale, executive director of British Mensa, which set the questions, said yesterday: "The standard of entry in the final round was astoundingly high, and the

Spectrum 13

average mark was about 90 per cent. The lowest was 30 per cent, and that was from an airline pilot who was away all the time and unable to use reference books.

"From the standard of Mr. Girling's answers I would judge him to have an IQ of 155 plus which would put him in the top one per cent of the population. He did very well indeed."

The final results of the tournament's schools section will be announced tomorrow.

Marines are sent to quell Kanaks

From Philip Jacobson, Paris

France is flying 250 Marines to its South Pacific territory of New Caledonia after armed separatists captured more French hostages — including the head of a crack anti-terrorist squad.

The troops, in five plane-loads, were said to be from a base at Vannes, where two units of France's elite Rapid Action Force and a Marine regiment are based.

The capture of Captain Philippe Legorjus, five other members of the Groupe d'Intervention de la Gendarmerie Nationale, and a local magistrate is a severe blow to French self-esteem. The force of 100 specially trained and heavily armed para-military police went to New Caledonia only a week after four gendarmes were killed and another 27 abducted on the outlying island of Ouvéa.

According to French sources

in New Caledonia, Captain Legorjus and his squad, accompanied by a local magistrate, were abducted as they tried to establish contact with the Kanak separatists.

France's growing concern was demonstrated earlier in Paris yesterday when the Australian Ambassador received a dressing down for his country's alleged "interference" in events there. Mr. Edward Pocock was told that remarks by the Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Bob Hawke, and his Foreign Minister constituted "unacceptable" meddling.

To round off a vexing day for the Government, France's constitutional council announced that it was partially annulling the results of last Sunday's voting in New Caledonia in the first round of the presidential election.

Kanaks in court, page 7

What the Virgin Queen may owe to a PR man

By Alan Hamilton

Queen Elizabeth is said to have said it. Flora Robson certainly said it in the stirring celluloid epic *Fire Over England*. But, it is now suggested, the Virgin Queen's assertion in the face of the approaching Armada that she had the body of a weak and feeble woman was actually the work of a Tudor version of Mr. Larry Speakes.

Folklore and the passage of time have embraced the Queen's supposed speech to her army at Tilbury in August 1588, in which she claimed to have the heart of a king, and a king of England too, as a factual addition to the canon of English patriotism. But according to an article in the current edition of the magazine *History* Today, published today, there is no

firm evidence that she said any such thing.

Mr. Felix Barker, the journalist and historian, claims in the magazine that the only eyewitness present to make a contemporary account of the speech was a young poet, James Aske, who makes no mention of the words which have passed into history; instead, his version has her giving an undertaking to march with her troops like the Roman goddess Bellona.

The earliest traceable reference to the speech is in a letter not published until more than 100 years later. It emanated from Leonel Sharp, chaplain to the Earl of Essex, who was at Tilbury and who reported that the Queen "gave an excellent oration to her army which the day after her

departure I was commanded to redeliver to all the army together. Her words were these . . . and he continued with the famous version.

Why, Mr. Barker asks, was publication of so important a speech delayed until 1691? "It must be seriously questioned whether this is the version actually delivered by the Queen or whether it was concocted subsequently by a skilled literary hand to enhance her prestige."

Other historians tended yesterday to agree with Mr. Barker, although Professor Patrick Collinson of Sheffield University, soon to be Regius Professor of History at Cambridge, cautioned that, in the days before everything was written down, lack of written evidence should not be taken

as absolute proof that something did not occur.

Dr. Simon Adams of the University of Strathclyde, a specialist in Armada history, said that Sharp's version of the speech was probably an embellishment of the truth.

"There is little doubt that she delivered a speech which made an impact, but Sharp was a clergyman on the make, anxious to demonstrate his own importance and how close he was to the Queen."

Lack of firm evidence will not prevent a chain of fires being lit the length of the land in July to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the weak and feeble woman's triumph over the might of Philip II, the birth of the British Empire, and the probable birth of the art of public relations.

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Over 100 Mirror journalists to go

Mirror Group Newspapers is to dismiss most of the 136 journalists on its three titles in Manchester, staff were told yesterday. Journalists on the *Daily Mirror*, *Sunday Mirror* and *The People* owned by Mr Robert Maxwell, received letters telling them of the decision to cut the staff from May 8.

Some will be offered the chance to stay or transfer to London. The company's new European daily newspaper is also recruiting, the letter says. Those leaving would receive four times the statutory redundancy pay "subject to normal working". The letter added: "We are grateful to you for your past service and regret that the dramatic change in national newspaper production has brought it to an end."

Staff fear that the number remaining in Manchester could be cut to as few as 20; and the decision has been criticized by Mr Keith Meadows, of the National Union of Journalists. "There is no logic in it. The circulation in the north has been increasing."

50 held in soccer raid

Almost 50 West Ham United and Crystal Palace football supporters were under arrest yesterday after more than 250 officers took part in dawn raids across London and the Home Counties aimed at smashing two hooligan gangs. The arrests were the latest in an increasing number of operations up and down the country during the 1987-8 football season directed at hooliganism. Supporters of clubs in London, the Midlands and the north have been arrested this season. Yesterday's raids were the culmination of undercover investigations in east and south London.

Stab case adjourned

A youth was further remanded on conditional bail yesterday charged with the murder of Carol Baldwin, aged 13, who was stabbed in the back in a park at Northampton last month. Mr Michael Galpin, for Craig Staton, asked Northampton magistrates to lift reporting restrictions, and told them: "We are dealing here with a 17-year-old youth charged with murder and that will scar him for life. He has got a job which he cannot go to because of threats which have been made against him, his family has had to move, and yet he is innocent." A girl aged 12 has also been accused of murder. The hearing was adjourned to May 25.

Delay on ruling

A High Court judge in London yesterday adjourned until Friday his decision on whether Cleveland County Council can go ahead with its case alleging contempt of court against three newspapers for publishing articles identifying two children involved in the Cleveland sexual abuse inquiry. Sir Stephen Brown, President of the Family Division, heard submissions from the newspapers - *The Mail on Sunday*, *The Sun* and the *Mirror* - that they had no case to answer. He said that the case raised "very important problems".

Challenge to Wales TUC debate on single-union agreements

Electricians sign further no-strike deals

By Roland Rudd

The electricians' union has signed new single-union, no-strike agreements with two companies in South Wales, confounding its critics on the left who want to ban such deals.

The defiant move came on the eve of today's Wales TUC debate on whether single-union deals should be outlawed. The TUC disputes committee has ordered the electricians to withdraw from similar deals signed recently with two other companies.

The Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union, which has threatened to ballot its members if the TUC draws up a new code of conduct to prevent it signing no-strike deals, may ignore the instruction, which it has described as "a sinister ploy to bleed us to death by a thousand cuts".

Mr Wyn Bevan, EETPU executive councillor, said last night that the union had secured exclusive

recognition rights at Scandinavian Sound Industry and Electronic Harnesses UK.

He said: "The policy of our union, democratically arrived at annual conference, proves yet again that workers recognize the importance of resolving differences with management through arbitration."

The two companies which signed the no-strike agreements said that the EETPU was chosen to represent the workforce because it offered compulsory binding pendulum arbitration.

Electronic Harnesses, which manufactures electrical appliances in Mid Glamorgan, is hoping to expand its workforce from 30 to 300 within three years. Scandinavian Sound Industry, which manufactures loud speakers at Cardiff, is hoping to expand its workforce to 45 by next November.

Every worker at both companies

The TUC General Council pulled back yesterday from its threat to suspend the electricians and instead voted to "censure strongly" the union for its admitted breach of TUC directives in the News International move to Wapping, east London.

Mr Norman Willis, TUC general secretary, was supported by 27 votes to 13 to censure the union at the General Council meeting next month, after legal advice that a temporary

suspension was against TUC rules.

Mr Willis said: "It is a very severe penalty for a trade union affiliated to the TUC to be censured by its own equals and representatives of the whole trade union movement."

Mr Eric Hammond, general secretary of the EETPU, said that having prevented the TUC from suspending the union on legal grounds it would not "co-operate with an inadmissible penalty under TUC rules".

That are negotiated with employers to enforce no-strike deals".

It goes further than past motions critical of the electricians by asking the council to take "whatever action is necessary" to prevent the "minority of unions" from signing strike-free clauses.

Mr Bevan said: "I have no intention of being dictated to by the likes of these moronic extremists. I promise them that we shall go on

signing no-strike deals whether they like it or not. If we were ever prevented from signing them we would simply leave the TUC."

The electricians have put forward their own motion, calling on the movement to create a more receptive public opinion of unions to mobilize the big number of workers who are non-unionized.

However, the motion faces stiff opposition after the Manufacturing, Science and Finance Union tabled an amendment calling on unions to "acknowledge in principle and practice the TUC guidelines on no-strike clauses".

Wales TUC officials disclosed that there had been behind-the-scenes moves to get Nup and the MSF to withdraw the motion and amendment in the interests of unity. If the unions refuse, they are expected to be carried with the support of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

Education Bill's critics join forces on religion

By Nicholas Wood and Sheila Gunn

Backbench Conservative peers are to join forces with opposition parties in a powerful attempt to force key changes in the Government's Education Reform Bill next week.

They hope to make religious education lessons predominantly Christian in a move aimed at halting the drift towards syllabuses covering all faiths and atheism.

In a separate challenge led by Lord Joseph, the former Secretary of State for Education and Science, an attempt will be made to give schools the right to pick and choose from the proposed compulsory national curriculum of 11 subjects.

If successful, both moves threaten to embarrass considerably Mr Kenneth Baker, the Secretary of State for Education and Science.

A government spokesman told the House of Lords in February that Britain was no longer a predominantly Christian country and that schools reflected the multi-faith nature of the country.

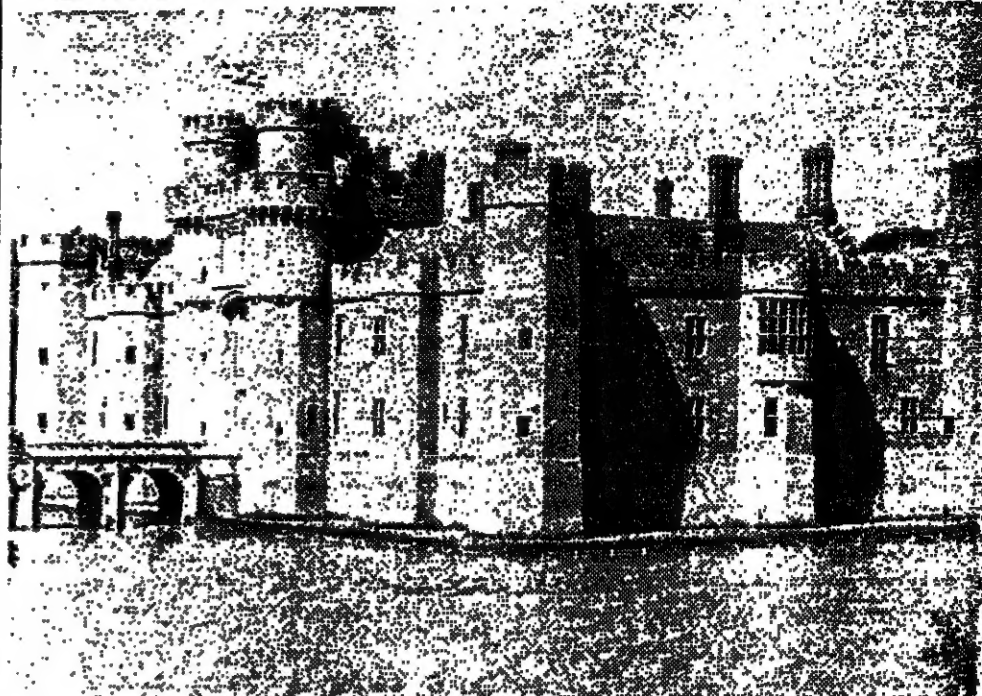
However, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, who has held private meetings with leading Conservatives over the content of religious education teaching, is said to be "highly supportive" of the effort to clarify the law and compel schools to give pupils a largely Christian grounding.

Government sources said yesterday that the stance adopted by bishops would be a key factor in determining the outcome.

The attempt will inevitably be interpreted in some quarters as an attack on ethnic minority religions. One insider said that it would be difficult for the Government to go further than the established Church in insisting on the teaching of Christianity.

The twin assault on the Government's plans will be launched next Tuesday in the Lords at the start of the committee stage scrutiny of the 198-clause Bill, the biggest educational upheaval since the 1944 Act.

Castle for sale at £10m



Hermonscroft Castle, the home of the Royal Greenwich Observatory, is up for sale at around £10 million.

The 900-year-old moated castle, near Battle in East Sussex, was put on the market by the Government's Science and Engineering Research Council.

Listed in the Domesday Book, where it was valued at just £1, Hermonscroft has been the home of the observatory since 1946, when it

was bought by the Admiralty for £76,000. Greenwich Mean Time, the international time-zone system, has been set by clocks housed at Hermonscroft.

The observatory moved from Greenwich because deteriorating atmospheric conditions in the capital caused by pollution interfered with astronomical observations. Most of the observatory's work is now carried out overseas.

Harbour board cuts 100 jobs

Dover hit by effect of strike

By David Sapsted

A decision by Dover Harbour Board yesterday to cut its workforce by 100 as a direct result of the three-month seamen's strike illustrated the crippling effect the dispute is having on Britain's busiest ferry port.

The board, income for which derives from landing and cargo fees, has lost £2.5 million since the P&O dispute started. Losses are currently £150,000 a week.

Although the board hopes to achieve the job cuts through voluntary redundancies and natural wastage, it told its 1,000 workers yesterday that "if the dispute continues, we cannot offer indefinite guarantees of employment".

A strike by disgruntled workers would be a big blow for the docks and for Dover town, which relies on a thriving cross-Channel trade.

"A complete shutdown will be extremely serious", Mr Graham Forster, vice chairman of Dover District Council policy and resources committee, said. "It would have obvious short-term effects but could cause even more serious damage to Dover's long-term prospects."

"Apart from individual hardship and the inevitable knock-on effect on local trade,

Kent police are ready to use tactics pioneered in the miners' strike four years ago if picket-line violence in the seamen's strike threatens to get out of hand.

"We learnt a lot from that strike and we learnt it the hard way. If the situation deteriorates at Dover, we know we will be able to handle it", a senior officer said.

Contingency plans include the potential to move in hundreds of officers from neighbouring forces, particularly Essex and Sussex, by bus.

The (P&O) dispute is damaging the reputation of Dover at a time when we are trying to build it up to meet the challenge of the Channel Tunnel", Mr Forster said.

Mr Forster and many of his colleagues on the Conservative-controlled council believe P&O should accept independent arbitration, as the seamen are prepared to.

"The politics of confrontation do not work in a local situation like this. I think everyone accepts that the company should eventually get 90 per cent of what it wants but, for the sake of the community, it should be a gradual, phased agreement", he said.

In Dover's High Street,

traders have suffered a drop in takings. "People are still coming in but many are not spending as much", one supermarket manager said.

Several smaller traders are offering discounts to strikers' families and others are supplying free or cost-priced food to the two soup kitchens set up for members of the National Union of Seamen.

Up to 150 people, mainly wives and children, are fed in a kitchen set up in the Salvation Army hall in the town centre. Chefs dismissed from the ferries cook the food.

Strikers have received only one strike payment, £50, from the union in the past 12 weeks.

One P&O seaman said: "Apart from that, my wife and two children have had to rely on £18 a week in benefits. Without the food kitchens we would starve."

Mrs Elizabeth Kaley, married to a striker, said: "I would prefer my husband to sell our house rather than accept one of the new contracts from P&O. Apart from the conditions they want to impose, I do not believe the company is paying the consideration it should to the safety of the ferries."

Since the dispute started about 2,000 pay packets have been withheld.

Seamen's union could lose £2.2m

By John Spicer, Employment Affairs Correspondent

The National Union of Seamen could lose about £2.2 million if Sealink succeeds in a High Court action to seize the union's assets because of the disruption at Dover.

That is the latest figure listed in the returns of the Certification Officer, whose report for 1987 was published last week.

In February, the NUS was fined £7,500 for defying an

injunction preventing a national strike over the Isle of Man Steam Packet Company dispute. That three-day action is believed to have cost the union another £25,000 in legal fees and other costs.

Mr Sam McCluskie, the NUS general secretary, said at the time that he was not worried about fines or costs because he claimed his union was "skint". It emerged that the NUS total assets stood at

£2.8 million, but since then they have dropped by more than £500,000.

The latest state of the NUS shows that there were 27,457 members at the beginning of last year, 1,152 of them women. More than £1.6 million of its funds came from members' subscriptions and nearly £130,000 from investment income. Last year the union made £13,558 on the sale of investments.

Runcie optimistic on unity

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Editor

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, is said to be confident the Lambeth Conference, made by the Anglican Roman Catholic International Commission (ArCic),

The open letter to members of the Lambeth Conference, signed by more than 300 senior Evangelical churchmen and reported in *The Times* yesterday, was being regarded in the church as a benchmark defining the least favourable position.

The Evangelical open letter said they were prepared to "contemplate" a united church headed by the Pope,

provided his powers were scaled down.

Female ordination will be the most serious internal Anglican issue before the conference, made more pressing by the desire of Anglicans in the United States to consecrate the first woman-bishop in the near future.

Asked to indicate, in advance of the Lambeth Conference, how they assess the progress made by the Anglican Roman Catholic International Commission (ArCic),

The place of the Pope in a united church is expected to emerge as the most controversial issue.

That confidence was based on detailed examination of initial responses from the Anglican Communion's 26 provinces, which have been

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Pupils are rewriting anti-racist policy after school murder

School pupils are helping to rewrite anti-racist policy criticised as a disaster by an inquiry panel investigating the murder of Ahmed Ullah, aged 13, at Burnage High School, Manchester.

Fourth and fifth formers, teachers, governors and parents from the school have been meeting independently every fortnight since last September to discuss changes to the controversial policy introduced by Dr Gerald Gough, the headmaster.

It is expected that the new policy will be implemented to "defuse disturbing tension" at the school when the winter term begins next September.

However, Mrs Fatima Ullah, mother of the murdered boy, said yesterday: "It is all very well having anti-racist policies, except the death of my son has proved how worthless they are."

"All they do is to differentiate between the black and white boys and create a huge gulf instead of drawing them closer together."

"What we in the Asian community want is not to be singled out for special treatment but to be treated as ordinary people, irrespective of the colour of our skins. We are no different from anyone else and the last thing we want is to be singled out, for whatever reasons."

Mrs Ullah said the anti-racist policy in force at Burnage High School was a superficial sham. "I just hope my son's death has not been in vain, that there will be a fresh start for all the school's children, not just the Asians."

"That the children are helping to rewrite school policy warms my heart. Their common sense is worth far more than the hypocrisy of adults."

Mrs Sylvia McDonagh, a teacher at the school, said: "The death of this young boy has forced every one of us to critically re-examine the anti-racist policy at this school, which we now all know to have been fatally misinterpreted in the past."

"Involvement of pupils as well as teachers and parents was crucial because they know better than any of us what goes on in the playground and what new measures have to be urgently introduced."

"Perhaps it will mean for the first time this school will have an anti-racist policy of which everyone, black and white, can be justifiably proud, one that will unite pupils instead of separating them into warring camps."

Mr Ian McDonald, QC, an authority on racial and immigration matters, who chaired the nine-month inquiry into the death, is also highly critical of the anti-racist policy at the school.

In his report, which is yet unpublished by Manchester City Council because parts of its contents have been adjudged defamatory by counsel, Mr McDonald says: "Burnage High School presents a paradox."

"Its governors and senior management are committed to anti-racist policies in perhaps a more whole-hearted way than any other Manchester school."

"Yet at the same time the school has been the scene of greater racial conflict, and polarization of its students along racial lines, than any other school we have heard of."

The different school groups meeting to discuss changes in the anti-racist policy are likely to merge within the next month to produce a final outline. Closely monitoring the recommendations will be Mrs Ullah and her husband, Habib, who are still devastated by their son's death.

Mr Ullah, aged 58, suffered a big heart attack shortly after the killing and was advised by doctors to sell the highly successful restaurant business he owned in Manchester.

He and his wife have subsequently moved with their



The death of my son has proved how worthless anti-racist policies are

— Mrs Fatima Ullah

Heart baby's first birthday joy



Kaylee Davidson, Britain's youngest surviving heart transplant patient, is one today and yesterday she was celebrating with her mother Carol at home in Washington, Tyne and Wear.

Kaylee was four months old when she was admitted to the Freeman Hospital in Newcastle upon Tyne last October and found to be suffering from viral cardiomyopathy. Her parents, Carol and Mark Davidson, learnt that the only hope of saving her life was a heart transplant operation.

A man whose wife and 10-week-old daughter were killed in a car crash offered the donor heart and the subsequent operation took six and a half hours.

Mrs Davidson, aged 20, said: "Kaylee is leading such a normal life at the moment, half the time we forget what has happened to her. But we know that without the decision to allow the other baby's heart to be used we would not be celebrating our daughter's birthday."

"The doctors tell us that they are learning a tremendous amount from Kaylee and we hope that knowledge will go on to be used to help other children."

The only difference between Kaylee, who is on the verge of taking her first steps, and other children of similar age is that she has to take drugs daily to prevent her body rejecting her new heart and she must visit hospital every two weeks for a check up. Staff at the hospital are holding a party for her today.

Mr John Dark, director of the hospital's transplant programme who assisted in Kaylee's operation, said although he did not know what her long-term future held, prospects for the short and medium term were good. There were several other children in the region likely to need new hearts within the next year. He appealed for more donor organs.

(Photograph: Michael Scott)

BBC will spend £62m more on news

The BBC's network of foreign bureaux and correspondents is to be expanded as the corporation injects an extra £62 million into its news and current affairs output over the next five years, it was said yesterday.

A television bureau will open in Paris later this year, Moscow is to have facilities for a television crew and picture editing, and the Washington bureau will be enlarged.

"By the end of this year, there will be detailed plans for a major expansion in Tokyo and for television bureaux in additional European capitals, the Middle East, India and Latin America", according to Mr Ian Hargreaves, managing editor of news and current affairs.

"The broad aim is to create major multi-correspondent bureaux in the main centres of political and economic power. Apart from boosting the BBC's worldwide news-gathering machine, the centres will be the cornerstone of a planned weekly foreign affairs programme due to start in the autumn of 1990."

The existing £80 million a year news and current affairs budget will be boosted by £5.3 million in 1988/9, rising to an extra £15.6 million by 1992/3, resulting in an increase of at least 100 staff.

While £54 million of the extra funding will be new money, £8 million will accrue from savings made through "greater efficiency". BBC spokesmen declined to say where the savings would be made, but the introduction of one-man cameras are almost certain.

The corporation plans to establish specialist units with experience in foreign affairs, business and economics, and social affairs, serving all news and current affairs programmes.

It also aims to expand the political and parliamentary units, and launch new weekly programmes specialising in social affairs, economics and politics.

More than 30 hours of new radio programming is to be originated every year and £4 million is to be spent over the next five years on special one-off programmes and short-run series for TV.

A daily business news service will begin on Newsnight

Ramsden denies £1½m VAT fraud

Mr Terry Ramsden dodged tax owed on City dealings worth more than £3 billion, Southwark Crown Court was told yesterday.

Mr Ramsden, of Nevendon Road, Wickford, Essex, who is known for his horseracing interests and extravagant life style, denies a charge of fraudulent value-added tax evasion between January 7, 1984, and January 22, 1985.

Mr Ramsden is alleged to have failed to pay VAT mainly on retainers and commissions from a stock broking firm. The court was told that between 1979 and 1985 his turnover in London's share dealings at home and abroad came to £3,058,965,417. Of that he should have paid £536,000 VAT to customs.

Most of the income had come from a City stockbroker T. C. Coombes, for whom Ramsden worked as a freelance agent. Mr Ramsden introduced wealthy clients to the company.

But Mr David Paget, for the prosecution, said that Mr Ramsden, aged 36, failed to have his services VAT registered. He should have charged 15 per cent to the firm on his earnings and passed the money to customs, the jury was told.

Mr Paget said Mr Ramsden did not pocket any cash from his misdeeds, but he added: "I suppose there was a possible indirect benefit to him because his service was that much cheaper than other people's."

He said: "It is right to say that Mr Ramsden is a prominent and successful businessman with interests in horse racing, in football and in boxing."

Mr Paget said Mr Ramsden had failed to pay the VAT on trading between November 1, 1979 and August 31, 1985. He had eventually registered on January 22, 1985 and had paid all the money owed.

Mr Paget said: "The thrust of the prosecution case is really that even if he did not know that he ought to be registered to pay VAT at the very start in 1979, he must have known long before he in fact registered in 1985."

Mr Paget said that any major businessman would have been aware of the existence of VAT.

Mr Anthony Airdge, QC, for Mr Ramsden, said the sum liable for VAT had been a mere 0.13 per cent of his stocks and shares turnover.

"We deny that he was knowingly avoiding his tax liabilities to the customs and excise. Our position is that he was always ready to pay his tax liabilities", he said.

The trial continues today.

School is accused over rugby insurance delay

Bedford School was accused in the High Court yesterday of "suspending operations" instead of acting with urgency once it became aware of the need for rugby-playing pupils to be insured.

The claim was made by Mr Christopher Wilson-Smith QC, for Simon van Oppen, a former pupil, who blames the school for leaving him crippled but uninsured.

Mr Wilson-Smith told Mr Justice Boreham the school became aware of the risks in 1979 and it was suggested that an insurance scheme would be operating at the beginning of the 1980 Christmas term. He said that at the very latest a policy could have been in force by June 1980.

The insurance was set up too late for Mr van Oppen, now aged 24, who was injured while making a tackle in November 1980.

In a test case which could have wide implications for schools, he is seeking damages from the school trustees for their alleged negligence in not insuring him or coaching him properly.

The hearing, in which the trustees deny liability, is expected to end today.

Council to force burial of nurse Helen Smith

The body of the nurse Helen Smith, which has lain in a mortuary for eight years, will be buried by the local council in spite of vehement opposition from her father.

Mr Ron Smith believes his daughter, who died in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, was raped and murdered. She was found on the ground below a sixth-floor flat on May 20, 1979.

Leeds City Council municipal services committee yesterday decided to seek Mr Smith's agreement to bury Helen. Should he refuse they are determined to go ahead anyway.

Mr Smith, of Leeds, West Yorkshire, said last night that he would take all possible steps to avoid cremation or burial.

"I have struggled too long and hard to prove this was no accident but murder to allow the case to be closed now. We are not dealing with my daughter's body but a skeleton which is vital evidence and must not be buried or cremated."

Mr Graham Johnson, the council's director of municipal services, said the council was empowered to carry out the burial and would do so.

Quest for life in Arctic no man's land

Borup Fiord, a cold and remote indent in the Arctic island of Ellesmere and blank on the biological map, is to be explored this summer by a British joint services scientific expedition.

A 17-strong team from the Army, Navy and RAF with a sprinkling of civilian specialists, will spend four months studying the minute life of an uninhabited area nine degrees from the North Pole.

Lord Shackleton, patron of the expedition and son of the explorer Ernest Shackleton, introduced the project at a press conference in London yesterday. He recalled exploring Ellesmere 50 years ago when young men went off to such places "to cure their inferiority complexes and to learn how to talk to girls."

not that Ellesmere would ever have had any females to engage in conversation.

The 15 men in the team will be joined by two women: Flying Officer Sarah Pennington, of the WRAF, who holds a science degree and will be studying the entomology of the area and Miss Gervy Sweeney, a photographer.

The expedition leader, Flight Lieutenant Bill Hankinson, a navigator on Hercules aircraft, said the expedition would be the first to give saturation coverage of the plant, animal, insect and bird life of the area through an entire Arctic summer.

They would arrive as the snows covering the glaciated wilderness for nine months of the year were retreating and they would leave as a new winter set in.

They would study the feeding and social habits of the Arctic hare, discover how feasible beluga-filled kites were for aerial photography to analyse tundra, assess the abundance of insects, mites and spiders as a food source for birds and examine the rocks of the region for a geological survey of Canada. There would be a detailed watch on the Arctic charr, a salmon species thought to breed in a lake on the edge of the fiord and an archaeological search for any remains of ancient Eskimo sites.

Mr Robert Barton, scientific adviser, said results would be sent to a number of universities and institutions. The central objective would be "to discover the ways that wildlife manages to survive in an area that is covered by snow and ice for so much of the year."

THIS WEEK

The Times Property Guide

Saturday's full-colour, 16-page Times Property Guide looks at one of Italy's undiscovered provinces, the art of selling, and the effect of shopping precincts on prices

Solicitors' fund rises to £17.5m

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

Solicitors will today be asked to approve a £17.5 million levy on the profession to meet a big rise in compensation claims as a result of colleagues' dishonesty.

Claims on the compensation fund which pays out when solicitors make off with clients' money or fail to pay their debts, doubled last year, the Law Society said.

One solicitor accounted for claims totalling £1,783,000, which was half the increase. He has since gone abroad.

The rise in the number and size of claims on the compensation fund mean a likely deficit of £5,345,000 for last year. Further claims and expected applications this year and next may bring the total liability to £17.5 million by the end of 1989.

If proposals from the Law Society's adjudication committee are adopted at a council meeting today, all solicitors handling clients' money, the 27,000 partners and principals in firms, will have to pay a one-off levy of £515 and an increased annual contribution of £100, from £60.

Cliff death

David Scarboro, aged 20, who played Mark Fowler in BBC Television's *EastEnders*, fell to his death from Beachy Head, East Sussex, yesterday. The actor, of Pond House, Redhouse Road, Tatsfield, Surrey, was said to have been depressed.

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IRA men in Maze jailbreak cleared of killing officer

By Robin Young

Sixteen men involved in the mass IRA jailbreak from Northern Ireland's top-security Maze prison were cleared yesterday of murdering a prison officer who died after being stabbed.

A total of 18 men were sentenced by Belfast Crown Court yesterday, including two of the escape team's leaders — the IRA's former officer-in-charge in the H-blocks, Brendan "Bik" McFarlane, aged 34, and the London car bomber Gerard Kelly, aged 33, who were both recaptured in Holland.

They were jailed for five years for imprisoning officers during the escape of 38 prisoners in September 1983.

The third leader, Bobby Storey, also from Belfast, was sentenced to seven years for his part in the jailbreak.

Of the 38, three have subsequently died in engagements with the security forces, and 10 are still at large. Seven are in prison in the Republic of Ireland, and one is serving a life sentence in England.

In court yesterday Henry Murray, from Lonsdale Avenue, West Belfast, was sentenced to eight years' prison on a series of charges, including one of wounding a prison officer who was shot in the leg.

The other prisoners, mostly from Belfast and Londonderry, were sentenced to terms of between three and seven years on charges which included escape, attempted escape, imprisoning officers, wounding, assault and riotous behaviour.

Kelly and McFarlane did not face escape charges

because of the terms under which they were extradited to Belfast from The Netherlands.

The other 16 were found not guilty of murdering Mr James Ferris, a prison officer who died after being stabbed with a screwdriver or chisel.

He had been suffering from a heart complaint and Lord Justice Lowry, who sentenced the men at the end of a three-month trial, said he could not be satisfied the stabbing was the cause of death.

Kelly, from Moyard Crescent, Belfast, also faced a charge of attempting to murder a prison officer but he was found not guilty along with the 16 others.

The first escapee to die was Kieran Fleming, a convicted murderer, who drowned in the Bannagh river, Co Fermanagh, in December 1984 while attempting to escape after a shoot-out with the SAS.

In April 1986, Seamus McElwaine, another convicted murderer, was killed by security forces.

On May 8 last year, Patrick McKearney, convicted of possessing firearms, was one of eight IRA men killed in an ambush by security forces. The men had been attempting to storm the RUC barracks at Loughgall with a 500lb bomb mounted in the scoop of a JCB earth-mover.

The prisoners still at large include Kevin Barry Artt, who at the time of the escape had served two months of a life sentence for the murder of the deputy governor of the Maze prison, Mr Albert Myles. Artt has been described as Britain's most wanted criminal and was

believed to be in command of an IRA unit sent to England to make another attempt on the life of Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Others still free are Terence Kirby, convicted of murder; Anthony McAlister, murder; Dermot McNally, causing explosions; James Joseph Smyth, attempted murder; John Fryers, armed robbery; Seamus Campbell and James Donnelly, both possessing firearms, and Paul Brennan, possessing explosives. Donnelly and Patrick McIntyre, were both re-arrested but subsequently jumped bail.

Four escapees, Seamus and James Clarke, Anthony Kelly and Robert Russell, are serving prison sentences in the Irish Republic. Seamus Clarke and Anthony Kelly had been serving sentences for murder in the Maze, and Russell for the attempted murder of an RUC superintendent.

Paul Kane, convicted of attempted murder, was re-arrested in the Republic last November after a high-speed car chase involving a car belonging to Mr Gerry Adams, the Sinn Féin MP for West Belfast.

Mr Adams and Mr Danny Morrison, Sinn Féin's director of communications, were passengers in the car when it was forced off the road. Kane is now contesting extradition to the United Kingdom, as is Dermot Finnucane who was arrested in Co Longford, last November.

Gerard McDonnell, who was in the Maze for possessing explosives, has since been arrested in the United Kingdom and is serving life for his part in the Brighton bombing.

Zoo says farewell to Chia Chia

By Ruth Gledhill

Chia-Chia, London Zoo's star attraction, is going to Mexico in August, so that for the first time in 50 years the zoo will be without a giant panda.

Chia-Chia, who is unlikely to return, will be put to mate with Mexico City Zoo's seven-year-old panda Tuhui, and there is no certainty that any resultant young will come to Britain.

The project by London Zoo to export 16-year-old Chia-Chia is to come under close scrutiny by the World Wildlife Fund in the United States, where it is intended to exhibit Chia-Chia in Cincinnati Zoo for three months on the way to Mexico City to raise money to build his new home there.

The fund is concerned that Chia-Chia will raise far more money than that required to build him a new home and that the balance will not be used for panda conservation.

Mr David Jones, director of London Zoo, said yesterday that panda conservation was already well funded and other projects could equally well use any extra cash raised by Chia-Chia.

Mr Ken Cook, the press director who has been closely involved with US panda conservation, said: "It is a selfless and generous gesture for London to give up a valuable exhibit, and Mexico needs another male. But we will have to reserve comment on the Cincinnati issue."

Pandas are a top attraction in America and Chia-Chia could help Cincinnati Zoo to raise millions of dollars. The loan is an emotive topic among conservationists after the disastrous loan by China to Florida of a male and female. Amid much bad publicity, the female ovulated in transit, an event which occurs only once a year and can be exploited over a period of three days only, and she was returned early to China.



Chia-Chia: going in search of a mate while there is still time (Photograph: Peter Trievnor).

Mr Edward Heath, former Prime Minister, who in 1974 received Chia-Chia and his mate Ching-Ching as a gift from the Chinese Government, has welcomed the scheme as has the World Wildlife Fund in Britain.

London Zoo is anxious to contribute to panda captive breeding programmes and believes the only way to do it is to send Chia-Chia abroad.

Mr Jones is seeking £50,000 sponsorship to pay for Chia-Chia's flight.

"We do not have time on our side; we cannot spend three years arguing about whether a panda should come here. Our main aim is to get all the females in captivity pregnant as soon as possible."

If Chia-Chia, who has few active breeding years left, fails to mate in Mexico, he will go on to Tokyo and Washington zoos before London Zoo considers bringing him home.

Checks to catch overloaded lorries

By Martin Fletcher, Political Reporter

The Government is to take action against overloaded foreign lorries using British roads.

The Department of Transport said yesterday that it would introduce automatic weighing equipment at five large ports to screen a high proportion of foreign lorries. In addition, it would make spot checks on 13,000 foreign lorries this year, an increase of nearly 50 per cent on 1987.

The Home Office has contacted the Magistrates' Association and expressed concern at the low level of fines — averaging £161 — for overloading.

The moves are in reply to a report by the Commons all-party Public Accounts Committee, which said heavy lorries inflicted damage of more than £600 million a year and which accused the Department of Transport of lacking "commitment, energy and drive" in tackling the problem.

The MPs said a quarter of foreign lorries weighed more than 40 tons and were served with prohibition notices, and called for compulsory weight checks at ports.

Overloading caused repair work costing more than £50 million a year and the true incidence of overloading could be as much as one lorry in three, the MPs report said.

A quarter of weighbridges were out of action at any one time, but the department said yesterday that 90 per cent were now working.

The department said that "action to reduce the adverse effects of heavy lorries... should be taken forward as quickly as possible."

District profile: Dudley

Labour picks up points for refuse

By David Walker, Public Administration Correspondent

If Labour keeps control of the Black Country borough of Dudley it will have a lot to do with bulk refuse, according to Mr Fred Hunt, the party leader on the council.

"It's amazing how popular our new twice-a-year collection from households has been", he said.

Outside the West Midlands, Mr Hunt would probably be counted on his party's right wing but in the industrial revolution towns and villages around Dudley, Halesowen and Stourbridge he exemplifies a local caniness over money and property.

Control of Dudley council has swung giddily during the 1980s, and Labour has only recently strengthened its position to a comfortable command. The Conservatives need a clear gain of seven seats from Labour to win.

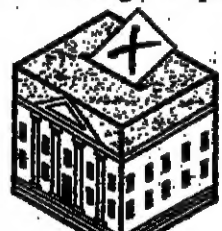
Both parties acknowledge there is talk on the dolesteps of such national issues as health. Mr Jack Edmunds, the Tory leader, said that the nurses' pay rise has taken steam out of the issue. Both he and the Labour canvassers prefer to talk about the bread and butter issues of rates and services, and both are happy to offer themselves to the electorate on performance.

Labour, Mr Edmunds said, has added £25 million to the wages bill by taking on extra staff, yet cunningly used some £14.5 million of reserves to cushion this April's rate rise.

"We are making people aware that there will be a reckoning to be paid next year — rates may then have to rise by 25 per cent."

In a borough where familiar faces and personal reputation count for a great deal, there is this May a large turnover of members. Seven of the 24 seats being contested have no sitting councillor in the ballot.

Labour is proud of its record in office. "We've put more into road maintenance and cleansing, spent more on school buildings, employed



LOCAL ELECTIONS

more staff in old people's homes, opened the Stourbridge leisure centre... Dudley is getting a better bargain under Labour," Mr Hunt said.

Yet the very focus on council services is perhaps an indication of how the political and economic climates have been changing in the West Midlands. Relative economic prosperity has taken the sting out of the jobs issue.

The recession in manufacturing and the high unemployment it brought earlier in the 1980s has not been forgotten — there is all-party support for the two areas in Dudley designated as enterprise zones, though increasing disagreement about the large-scale retail developments that are replacing the old iron and steel plants.

Village fights for right of no taxes

By Andrew Morgan

The village of Knighton, Staffordshire, the only community exempt from rates, has roundly supported its local MP in an attempt to keep its 300-year-old right in the face of attempts to introduce the community charge.

Its optimism has been encouraged by government concessions and the much reduced majority in the Commons on the "ability to pay" amendment of Mr Michael Mates, Conservative MP for Hampshire East.

Mr William Cash, Conservative MP for Stafford, tabled an amendment to the Local Government Finance Bill this week to keep Knighton's tax-free status.

Thirty-one of the 34 properties in the village are exempt from paying rates under an Act introduced by Charles II in 1660 for 1,000 acres of land around Knighton which was owned by William Adams, a London haberdasher.

Adams used the endowment from the land to set up the Haberdashers' School at Newport, Shropshire. In return, it was exempt from all taxes. It remains so, in spite of changes of ownership.

Mr Cash said the 1660 Act stated that the villagers "shall not at any time hereafter be rated, taxed, or assessed to pay any sum or be charged in any way whatsoever". The Government would have to overturn the Act with an order dating back to Henry VIII.

He said: "If Parliament decides, there is no reason why certain categories cannot be excluded from the community charge. But to use a statutory instrument to repeal an earlier Act of Parliament is itself offensive. In the 1925 Rating and Valuation Act the rural district council, as it was then, was given the opportunity to try to end the exemption and took no action."

NOW WE'RE STRIDING EVEN FURTHER AHEAD.



At the Annual General Meeting on the 27th April, Abbey National's Chairman, Sir Campbell Adamson, made the following comments:

"In 1987, Abbey National faced increasingly aggressive competition from all quarters. Yet we have had our best year ever.

This was achieved by improving the quality and broadening the range of our customer service, whilst remaining extremely competitive in the savings and mortgage markets.

Record growth.

Assets rose to £26,411 million and reserves rose to £1,133 million, thus providing even more security for our members.

And our diversification has been so successful, we have made a record pre-tax profit of £353 million.

Innovation and expansion.

Research has shown that people like to do business with us and want to do so on a broader basis. So in 1987 the Society increased the scope of its activities whilst applying the same principles that have made us so popular in our traditional markets.

The high interest Sterling Asset investment account, launched last year, has so far attracted over £5,000 million. And we opened many more Abbeylink machines, bringing the total to over 300, with access to 900 more machines through the Link network.

We have consolidated our commitment to the home buying market by the formation of the Cornerstone estate agency chain. To date, we have acquired over 130 offices across the country. We also established the subsidiary

Abbey National Homes Ltd and have started an exciting programme of new home construction.

On the broader financial front, we are now offering a range of life insurance products marketed by Abbey National and underwritten by Friends Provident. In addition, Abbey National Financial Services has been formed so that we can offer independent advice on a range of financial planning matters.

Our expansion hasn't stopped with this country. With the formation of Abbey National (Overseas) Limited, we are for the first time offering a service to British expatriates. And as part of our European strategy we have concentrated on the very promising Spanish housing market, both for Spanish Nationals and British home buyers.

Finally, March of this year saw the highly

successful launch of both our Current Account and our High Interest Cheque Account.

Future plans.

1987 was a year of great progress for Abbey National. So that we can continue to provide the service our members want, the board has recommended that the Society seeks plc status and we will put full proposals to our members in due course.

We are confident that our policy of continued innovation will make 1988 an even more successful year."



Checks to catch overloaded lorries

By Martin Fletcher
Political Reporter

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In addition, it would make spot checks on 13,000 foreign lorries this year, an increase of nearly 50 per cent on 1987.

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The moves are in reply to a report by the Commons Select Committee on Transport, which said that more than £500 million a year and which caused damage to the road network.

The MPs said a quarter of foreign lorries weighed over 40 tons, and that the average weight of lorries was 30 tons.

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A quarter of lorries were out of action at any one time, but the department said yesterday that 90 per cent were now working.

The department said the "action to reduce the adverse effects of heavy lorries should be taken forward as quickly as possible".

profile: Dudley

r picks up for refuse

Local Administration Correspondent

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Seven of the 13 seats being contested have sitting councillors in the hall.

Labour is proud of its record in office. "We've more into road maintenance and cleaning, spent more on school buildings, employed more staff in old people's homes, opened the Sunbridge leisure centre."

Dudley is getting a better bargain under Labour, Mr Hunt said.

Not the very best of council services is perhaps an indication of how the political and economic climates have been changing in the Midlands. Relative economic prosperity has taken the shine out of the jobs issue.

The recession in manufacturing and the high unemployment it brought earlier in the 1980s has not been forgotten.

There is all-party support in the two areas in Dudley for the increasing importance of the council's role in the local economy.

People are more likely to feel that way, while younger people and those in the higher socio-economic classes have less negative attitudes.

Lung cancer is seen as much more likely to kill than cancer of the breast or cervix, but 72 per cent of those surveyed believe that cancers generally are at least sometimes curable, while 88 per cent regard AIDS as a certain killer.

Giving up smoking is seen as the best way to reduce the risk of getting cancer, followed by going for regular checks and cervical smears.

Just under 1,000 people took part in the survey, conducted in 85 sampling points in England, Scotland and Wales.

"It would seem that although knowledge of cancer is increasing steadily, fears and negative attitudes remain fairly entrenched", the survey says.

Exmouth and the Royal Devon and Exeter hospitals will be able to read the credit-card sized cards.

Lord Skelmersdale, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Health and Social Security, said yesterday: "The trial provides a secure, portable medical record which ensures that practitioners have up-to-date information on their patients".

The trial will be a joint venture between the DHSS, Honeywell Bull, Abies Informatics, and the Department of General Practice at Exeter's Postgraduate Centre.

"All attempts should be made to help the public rationalize their fear of cancer, as it is fear that often prevents people from presenting early with symptoms which may result in unnecessary deaths."

The survey is published to mark the start of European Cancer Week, which will be launched in Britain by Mrs Edwina Currie, Under-Secretary of State for Health, at a conference in London this morning.

attributed to Francis Towne and Thomas Girtin. A folio of views along the Thames by Lady Farnborough fetched £2,420 (estimate £500 to £700).

Mallams of Oxfordshire enjoyed the attentions of French dealers yesterday, when it sold a quality Louis Philippe mahogany secretaire for three times its estimate, at £25,000.

Apart from having panels decorated with paintings after François Boucher, the secretaire was distinguished by the fact that it failed to sell last time it appeared for auction, at Christie's in 1895. It was bought yesterday by Philippe Delpeire, a dealer from Paris.

Victims claim many crimes 'too trivial' for police priority

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

More than a quarter of crimes reported to the police are deemed by their victims not to merit even average police priority, according to a Home Office report published yesterday.

Most offences are considered to be relatively trivial by those who have suffered them, the report found. Surprisingly, 20 per cent of wounding offences were not regarded by their victims as being of high seriousness or deserving high priority by the police.

The report analyses replies in the 1984 British Crime Survey conducted by NOP Market Research on 11,000 households in England and Wales. Mrs Mary Tuck, head of the Home Office Research and Planning Unit, says in a foreword: "While reporting to the police is heavily influenced by the seriousness of the offence, by no means all offences regarded as serious are reported, nor all trivial ones kept out of police records."

Dr Ken Pease, of Manchester University, author of the report, says: "It is clear that reporting an offence to the police is by no means equivalent to a request for even average police priority to be given to it."

The report shows that the need to report stolen property for insurance purposes is the biggest reason why offences which would otherwise be regarded as unimportant are recorded by the police.

The most common reason for not reporting more serious offences which most would regard as deserving high priority is that their victims (38 per cent) think they are "too trivial". The next most frequent reason (21 per cent) is a belief that the "police could have done nothing". Others (13 per cent) feel that the police would not be interested.

Places hit by high-crime rates suffer more acutely than is generally realized. That is because the crime is of a more serious nature.

Offences against the person are regarded as serious by more people than are property crimes. However, frequent drunk driving is rated as more serious than burglary and social security fraud more serious than income tax fraud.

The findings suggest there has been a change in the social climate in the past 20 years with property offences now regarded as less serious than hitherto. There is a tendency for women to regard offences such as cannabis use, tax or social security fraud and drink-

ing while over the legal alcohol limit as more serious, particularly when there is no immediate victim.

People of all ages equally judged offences of sex and violence to be serious. However, older people thought other crimes, including victimless offences, to be more serious than did young people.

The report says: "Older people have been consistent in their beliefs throughout their adult life. Younger people hold a different set of values."

Prison is more often chosen as the proper response to serious personal offences rather than equally serious property offences. "Community service is, perhaps surprisingly, seen as the proper reaction to more serious property crime more often than any other sentence or option."

"No action" is seen to be the appropriate option in more than half of all personal crime judged trivial, but only a quarter of property crime of equal seriousness was declared trivial. The report says: "The same pattern is true for crimes which were rated as rather more serious, although still not of high seriousness."

Perhaps the pattern emerges because flesh and blood are involved.

Police patrols on the M5 in Devon and Cornwall are to be equipped with computers as part of a Home Office experiment to reduce bureaucracy.

Officers will use the electronic notebooks, about the size of an A4 notepad, to input information and to transmit records to bigger computers at police stations or headquarters. The experiment is part of a £30,000 scheme using computers for crime reports.

whether the criminal justice system can prevent re-offending.

The report says: "There is a commercial tightrope to be trodden: between adventurous and successful merchandising on the one hand and that which is too adventurous, leading to substantial losses from theft on the other."

Retailers simply do not know the true extent of their losses from crime, the report says. Various studies have suggested that at least 1.5 per cent and perhaps as many as 8 per cent of customers going into shops take something without paying.

Though not a large percentage, those figures mean that in a store dealing at any time, say, with 1,000 shoppers, between 15 and 80 of those are likely to be removing something without payment.

Computer medical cards could soon be introduced to allow general practitioners to keep up-to-date information on their patients.

The "care cards", which will be launched in a pilot scheme in Exeter in October, will hold details of a patient's medical history and medicines being prescribed. The trial will be carried out with the patient list of one general practice, all patients aged over 65 and those under five in a second practice, and all diabetics in the Exmouth area. Patients, GPs, some pharmacists, a dentist and clinics at the

Exmouth and the Royal Devon and Exeter hospitals will be able to read the credit-card sized cards.

Lord Skelmersdale, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Health and Social Security, said yesterday: "The trial provides a secure, portable medical record which ensures that practitioners have up-to-date information on their patients".

The trial will be a joint venture between the DHSS, Honeywell Bull, Abies Informatics, and the Department of General Practice at Exeter's Postgraduate Centre.

"All attempts should be made to help the public rationalize their fear of cancer, as it is fear that often prevents people from presenting early with symptoms which may result in unnecessary deaths."

The survey is published to mark the start of European Cancer Week, which will be launched in Britain by Mrs Edwina Currie, Under-Secretary of State for Health, at a conference in London this morning.

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Songs of praise for an historic church



The choir of Great St Mary's, the university church of Cambridge, on its roof — with King's College Chapel behind — for the launch of a £175,000 appeal for a new organ. Both Richard III and Henry VII were substantial donors to a fifteenth century appeal to enlarge the church (Photograph: Graham Wood).

British breakthrough in testing food additives

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

British scientists have developed a method for analysing the potential side-effects of food additives, experimental drugs, pesticides and other synthetic chemicals.

The method will also instantly reveal whether a label accurately describes the contents of a food or drink product.

The technique, devised at Surrey University, will be made available commercially to the food, phar-

maceutical, veterinary and chemical industries through the Food and Veterinary Laboratory. The laboratory is a science-based company set up on the Surrey Research Park, next to the university.

One of them, Professor Dennis Parke, said there had been many failures of the present system to detect the drug or pesticide with potential carcinogenicity (cancer-causing properties) or toxicity. He said they included thalidomide, paracetamol, a heart treatment drug that caused eye

damage; benoxoprofen, the active substance in Opren, the anti-arthritis drug; and salazopyrin, a treatment for gastro-intestinal illnesses that had severe side-effects.

One problem is that toxic chemicals can be present in a food in such infinitesimal amounts that they cannot be identified before a person has consumed them for a long period.

Professor Parke said the new approach to safety testing can, sometimes within days, provide a detailed report on the likely carcinogenicity or

toxicity of trial chemicals. The analyses can be done without the use of experimental animals.

The methods pioneered by the Surrey scientists have combined their specialist knowledge of how innocuous substances can be converted into poisons in the body, the way different compounds trigger cancer, the design of sensitive instruments that detect agents in concentrations as low as one part in 1,000,000,000, and advances in computer graphics.

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Peepoe fights for of no taxes

By Andrew Morgan

Peepoe remains so, in spite of change of ownership.

Mr Cash said the 1600 sq ft house, which has been in the family for three generations, is not at any time hereditarily taxed, or assessed for rating, or liable for any other tax.

Government would have to overturn the Act which gave the house its status.

He said: "If Parliament decides there is no reason to exclude certain categories of property from the charge, but to use a common instrument to repeal the Act, it is a matter of procedure."

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£127,000 record for Peepoe

The price level for S.J. Peepoe made the big time yesterday when one of his still-life paintings soared three times over its estimate, to a world record of £127,000 for any colourist painter.

Showing a blue-draped table with peonies and fruit, it was bought by David Ker and Jonathan Clark, Chelsea art dealers.

"Peepoe's pictures have the makings of top market pictures", Mr Clark said after the sale. "I am certain they will soon be upgraded into the Impressionist sales where they belong, rather than 'Modern British'."

The Sotheby's sale at Hopton House, West London, also included a record for a Francis Cadell whose impressionistic view of Venice dated 1910 sold anonymously for £244,000, against an estimate of between £15,000 and £20,000.

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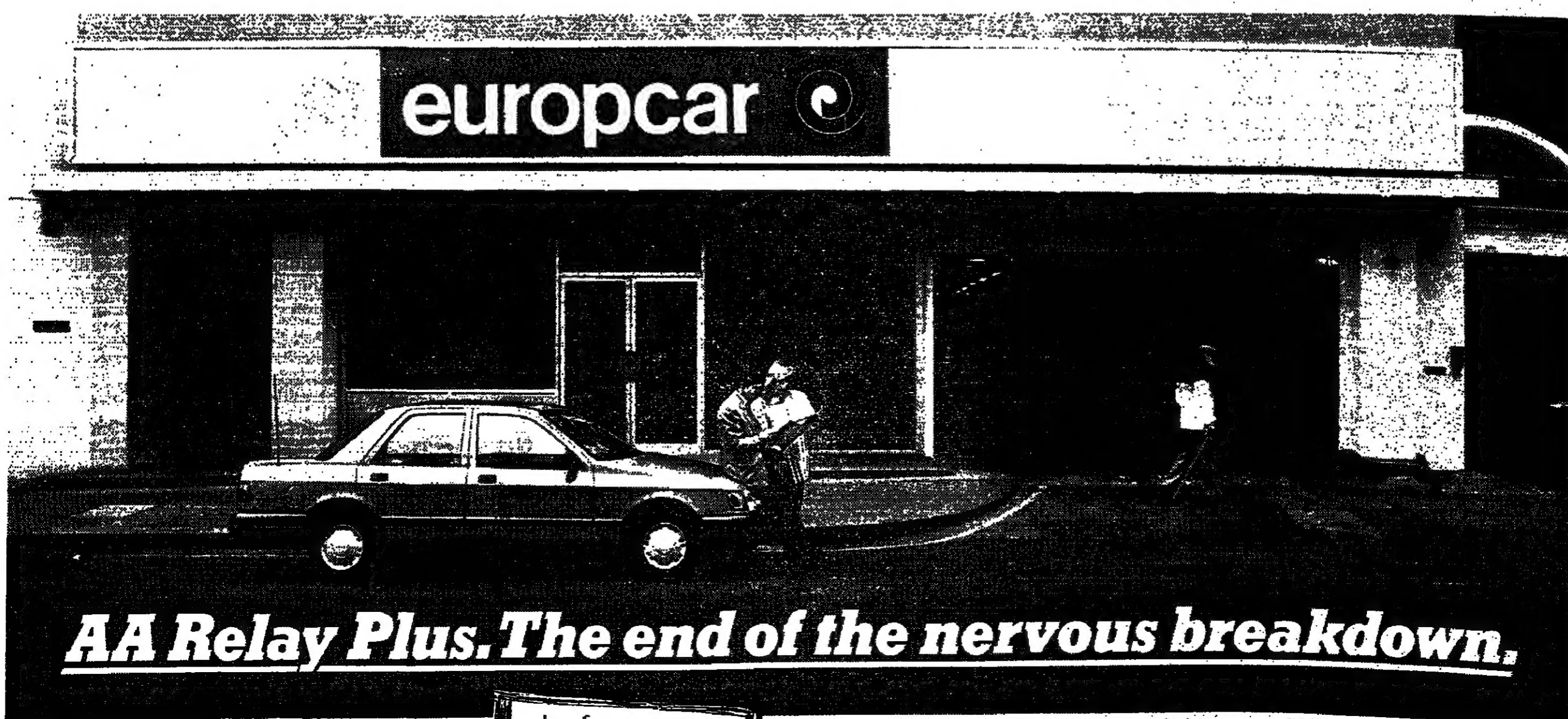
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WORLD ROUNDUP

US test case for healing doctrine

Boston — A grand jury here has decided to prosecute a Christian Scientist couple for the manslaughter of their son, aged two, because they relied on the church's doctrine of spiritual healing rather than medical treatment (Charles Bremner writes). The charges against Mr David and Mrs Ginger Twitchell have set the scene for a landmark legal battle between the responsibilities of the state and the constitutional right to observe religious convictions.

Nato warns Danes

Brussels — Mr George Younger, the Secretary of State for Defence, warned his Danish counterpart here yesterday of the "grave implications" for Denmark and the Nato alliance if approval is given for a ban on its ports on ships carrying nuclear weapons in peacetime (Michael Evans writes).

Although sympathy was shown towards the Danish Defence Minister, Mr Bernd Johan Collet, many alliance ministers expressed anxiety over the problem. Mr Younger said he did not wish to interfere in Danish politics, but made it clear that Britain would never agree to any restriction imposed by Denmark on British warships.

Britain maintains a mobile force of up to 50,000 soldiers committed to the reinforcement of Denmark during a time of crisis.

Israelis' fatal errors

Jerusalem — Sixteen Israeli teenagers, one of whom was killed during a clash with Palestinians, had set off for a hike in the occupied West Bank without making proper preparations, according to an army report published yesterday (Ian Murray writes). The incident, at Beitur village, near Nablus, on April 6, resulted in the deaths of Tirza Porat, aged 15, one of the hikers, and two Arabs.

The report found that the girl was killed by a bullet from the M16 rifle carried by one of the two armed guards accompanying the hike. The group had "ignored common-sense precautions" and the guard who opened fire had been "over-hasty" in pulling the trigger.

Meanwhile, Palestinian sources claimed that a 13-year-old Arab girl died of wounds she suffered on Tuesday when soldiers opened fire in Kafz Deek, near Tulkarm on the West Bank. The Army confirmed the death six hours later.

Royal ferry jolted

Melbourne — A ferry boat taking the Queen and Duke of Edinburgh on a pleasure cruise with 500 VIP guests was involved in a collision yesterday with a coastal patrol vessel (Christopher Morris writes).

The SS South Steyne, built in Scotland 50 years ago, was just pulling out of No 14 wharf at Melbourne Harbour for a champagne cruise down the Yarrow River when its stern scraped along the patrol vessel, pushing it against concrete pilings. On board, the Queen and Duke, who were mingling with their guests, felt a severe jolt and heard a loud scraping noise.

Bonn insurance cut

Bonn — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's centre-right Government yesterday approved proposals for drastic cost-cutting reforms in West German health insurance schemes that will save about \$4.5 billion a year (John England writes).

The proposals, bitterly opposed by the Social Democratic and Green opposition parties and the trades union federation, are aimed at dampening what the Government calls a "cost explosion" in the health insurance system.

West Germany has no government-run national health service. But health insurance is compulsory for all employed people, and 90 per cent of West Germans belong to semi-official, self-administered schemes. The self-employed and higher income earners are privately insured.

Tories win Manitoba

Ottawa — The left-wing New Democratic Party has been voted out of office in a Canadian provincial general election in Manitoba that brought the Conservatives back to power with a minority mandate (John Best writes).

The New Democrats managed to win only 12 seats in Tuesday's vote, against 25 for the Tories and 20 for the Liberals. The party standings at the dissolution of the 57-seat assembly were New Democrats 29, Conservatives 26, Liberals one, with one seat vacant.

Manitoba had the only socialist Government in Canada. The NDP has been in office in Manitoba continuously since 1969 except for one four-year period from 1977 when the Conservatives were in power.

Saudis bombed after Iran split

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

An explosion yesterday heavily damaged a Kuwait office of Saudi Arabia's national airline, injuring a guard.

It came a day after Saudi Arabia severed diplomatic relations with Tehran. There was no immediate evidence that the two incidents were connected, but pro-Iranian saboteurs in Kuwait have been held responsible for a string of bomb attacks.

Some form of riotous had been expected after Saudi Arabia's decision to break relations, which found a sympathetic reaction in Britain.

Most experts contacted by The Times saw it as the inevitable outcome of eight years of worsening relations.

They felt that part of Saudi Arabia's motive was the fear of violence among pilgrims attending the Haj (holy pilgrimage) at Mecca in July. The Saudi Government tried unsuccessfully to persuade Tehran to keep the numbers to 45,000 and to restrain pilgrims from using the festival for political purposes. But Tehran insisted that 150,000 would go, and implied that they would demonstrate against the Saudi Government.

Since the break, Saudi Arabia has said it will still allow 45,000 Iranians to attend. But many are likely to be Iranians.

Two senior British experts on Arab affairs emphasized that the Saudis had proved extremely cautious in the face of Iranian provocation. "If Britain had had to put up with what we have suffered, we would have broken relations years ago," one said.

The turning point in Saudi policy came after the Mecca riot on July 31 last year. Huge numbers of Iranians attempted to stage demonstrations and, according to the Saudis, many came armed.

The use of the holy festival for political purposes and the carrying of weapons was seen throughout the Islamic world, except Iran, as a serious abuse of the spirit of the Haj.

According to the Saudis, 402 people were killed, including 275 Iranians and 80 Saudi security men.

Iran then denounced Saudi Arabia as being unfit to serve as custodian of Islam's holiest shrines. Last August, mobs attacked the Saudi Embassy in Tehran and a diplomat either fell or was thrown from a window. He died in hospital.

Since then Iran has stepped up its war of words against Saudi Arabia. The Iranian reaction proved counter-productive in terms of Arab sympathy. Whatever the truth of how the riot started, Iranian pilgrims had a record of behaving provocatively for several years.

Last November, an Arab summit condemned Iran's behaviour at Mecca. In March news leaked out that Saudi Arabia had bought Chinese medium-range missiles capable of reaching Tehran. Last Sunday a Saudi-owned tanker, the Sea Trader, was ambushed by six Iranian gunboats in the southern Gulf. There has also been a spate of bombings in Saudi Arabia suspected, but not proved, to be the work of elements sympathetic to Iran.

Iranian missile attacks on Kuwait and Arab suspicions of Iranian complicity in the Kuwait Airways hijacking also hardened the Saudi mood.

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Philadelphia — "For both the Rep. Democratic nomination and the general election effectively in Pennsylvania on Tuesday. There is no doubt what the answer will be: there can be none."

Vice-President Bush has been certain of an absence of delegates at his convention. Michael Dukakis, not formerly so confident, to have committed delegates the end of the early June. But he

So far both camps agree on the nature of the campaign. The issue is changed. Connecticut is a decisive dividing line. Until he had the vote, he was sure of the nomination. Now he is not enough for Mr. Bush. He must win himself as President. He needs devoted helpmates. He needs loyalty. That is the party line. That is the Republican primary. But he will find more distinctive. He will show that he is his own man. He is to appeal to the electorate that will not vote for him.

Before Super
March 8 he could
say anything out
fear of upsetting
loyalists and the
the nomination.

Since Super Tuesday has been difficult for him to get the attention for any particular issue, he won so handily in those primaries. Republican race.

It has been argued by the much noted Democratic barker New York last week in Pennsylvania hardly have known was a Republican.

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Bush and Dukakis surge ahead

From Christopher Thomas Philadelphia

Governor Michael Dukakis tightened his grip on the Democratic presidential nomination with a resounding victory over the Rev Jesse Jackson in the Pennsylvania primary, undercutting the Baptist preacher among white ethnic minorities, the poor and the unemployed.

Republican voters gave enough delegates to Vice-President George Bush to take him over the 1,139 level which



was needed to clinch the nomination.

Mr Jackson, who has fought non-stop from the outset, looked emotionally and physically exhausted yesterday. He pledged to stay in the race, but clearly his campaign has lost its lustre. A low turnout of black voters in Pennsylvania reflected a deepening despondency with his valiant but flagging effort.

In the popular vote he took 28 per cent against 67 per cent for Mr Dukakis. In separate balloting to select delegates for the national convention, he fared even worse, capturing only 15 out of 178 at stake.

The victory for Mr Dukakis,



Over the hurdle: Mr Bush addressing voters in Evansville, Indiana before his decisive win in the Pennsylvania primary.

his most decisive so far, will propel his drive in the Ohio and Indiana primaries next Tuesday, where he is assured of new triumphs. But he still adamantly refuses to claim the nomination.

He now has about 1,250 delegates, against some 850 for Mr Jackson — 2,081 are needed for nomination. He is moving ahead with such speed that he may soon see a real prospect of some backstage wheeling and dealing with Mr

Jackson and others to secure enough delegates for victory before the national convention in Atlanta on July 18.

But for now, Mr Jackson is saying only that the campaign will be decided on June 7 at the California and New Jersey primaries. California can be unpredictable for a Democratic frontrunner: for example, it rejected Mr Jimmy Carter in 1976 after he was all but nominated.

Mr Jackson carried Phila-

delphia in the popular vote by an unimpressive 54 per cent to 44 per cent for Mr Dukakis, and he lost Pittsburgh. Overall, he captured between 10 and 14 per cent of white votes.

Mr Dukakis swept the board among blue-collar whites and ethnic minorities that make up a sizeable part of Pennsylvania's population.

For Mr Bush, the victory was especially sweet. He won the Pennsylvania popular vote in 1980 but lost the delegates

to Mr Reagan and dropped out of the presidential race the next day. This time he took 79 per cent of the popular vote.

The rest went to Senator Bob Dole and Mr Pat Robertson, still technically in the race though not campaigning. The Vice-President has yet to fire up his campaign against Mr Dukakis, although aides are telling him he must do soon. Mr Bush will focus heavily on the Democrat's lack of foreign experience.

Clamour to oust Meese despite Reagan backing

From Michael Binyon, Washington

President Reagan again defiantly endorsed Mr Edwin Meese, his embattled Attorney General, saying he would ask him to leave the Administration "only if he had a complete change of character".

He showed flashes of irritation during a picture-taking session at questions about a report in *The Wall Street Journal* that several of the President's closest former advisers, including Mr Caspar Weinberger, the former Defence Secretary, were pursuing a campaign to oust Mr Meese.

Mr Reagan said he was "not aware" of the report, but quickly added that it was "totally inaccurate". He said he would not approve such a plan, said to involve Mrs Nancy Reagan.

Nevertheless the tide is running out for Mr Meese. Senior Republicans see him as a growing liability and a threat to Vice-President George Bush's presidential hopes.

Mr Weinberger and Mr Stuart Spencer, a long-standing Reagan campaign consultant, are said to be among those who are convinced that Mr Meese's legal difficulties are disrupting the Justice Department and tarring the entire Administration with the "sleaze factor".

Although the report by Mr James McKay, the special prosecutor, which is anticipated within a few weeks, is

not expected to seek Mr Meese's indictment, it is likely to be strongly critical of his ethical conduct.

Mr Bush also thinks Mr Meese should go, fearing that the Democrats will exploit the issue to his disadvantage. Hinting at the turmoil in the depleted Justice Department, he said recently that he would not tolerate any breaches of ethics or personal profiteering in a Bush administration.

Within the space of five days, the disarray in the department forced Mr Meese to abandon a trip to a London conference on terrorism; he and his wife defended themselves before a grand jury; he had a sharp confrontation with a Senate committee; and the two top aides who resigned in disgust went directly to President Reagan to argue that he was unfit for office.

Mr Meese is also losing the support of conservatives, whose cause he once championed. Many now complain that Mr Reagan's domestic policy council, which Mr Meese chairs, is failing to outline administration strategy on such pressing issues as day-care, health insurance, minimum wages and factory closures.

Congress is now ignoring the Justice Department. A House of Representatives panel approved a Bill, regulating plastic guns, without wait-

ing for Justice officials to testify; other administration Bills, such as one aimed at child pornography, have not moved forward because the department has not lobbied.

Mr Reagan still holds Mr Meese in affection, and is said to be haunted by the way he allowed his former Secretary of Labour, Mr Raymond Donovan, who was subsequently cleared of any wrongdoing, to be forced out under threat of indictment.

Opponents of Mr Meese are looking for help to Mrs Reagan, who has usually taken the decisive steps that have led to the dismissal of senior officials.

Mr Meese has accused the media of trying to hound him out of office, spiritedly defended himself in a talk with the President after Mr Arnold Burns, the former Deputy Attorney General, and Mr William Weld, who resigned on the same day, outlined why Mr Meese should quit.

Meanwhile, a grand jury heard testimony on Tuesday on the links between Mr Meese's wife, Ursula, and a family that owned a building leased to the Justice Department. The lease was renewed in 1985 for a much higher rent soon after a foundation, set up by the landlords, began paying the salary of Mrs Meese's post at the Multiple Sclerosis Society.

Going over the great divide in Pennsylvania

Philadelphia — The contests for both the Republican and Democratic nominations have been effectively ended by the Pennsylvania primaries on Tuesday. There was hardly any doubt who the candidates would be after the New York primaries last week. Now there can be none.

Vice-President George Bush has been given the certainty of an absolute majority of delegates at the Republican convention. Governor Michael Dukakis's position is not formally so strong. He is unlikely to have enough committed delegates even by the end of the primaries in early June. But he has become unstoppable.

So far both candidates the nature of the campaign has changed. Pennsylvania marks a decisive dividing line.

Until he had made quite sure of the nomination it was enough for Mr Bush to present himself as President Reagan's devoted helpmate. It is his loyalty that has appealed to the party loyalists who vote in Republican primaries.

But he will have to cut a more distinctive figure, to show that he is his own man, if he is to appeal to the wider electorate that will be voting in November.

Before Super Tuesday on March 8 he could not afford to say anything out of line for fear of upsetting the party loyalists and thereby losing the nomination.

Since Super Tuesday it has been difficult for him to attract attention for anything he did say. He won so handsomely in those primaries that the Republican race became a foregone conclusion.

It has been overshadowed by the much more exciting Democratic battle. Both in New York last week and now in Pennsylvania one would hardly have known that there was a Republican primary at all.

Mr Bush stands to gain even more from Mr Dukakis's success in Pennsylvania than from his own. It would be dangerous for him simply to glide unopposed to the Republican convention in August.

His greatest asset is his experience. Yet that advantage will be steadily eroded if Mr Dukakis continues to dominate the headlines over the next three months as he has done in recent weeks.

The Democratic race so far has been ideal for him, not only because he has been winning but also because it has



Geoffrey Smith

been close enough to be interesting. The repetition of his name has been conferring a new authority on the unknown candidate.

So now that the remaining Democratic primaries will be more predictable Mr Bush has a new chance to make himself heard again.

For Mr Dukakis these primaries will become not so much a contest as an exercise in competitive collaboration. He must continue to win, but also to prepare the ground for co-operating later on acceptable terms with the Rev Jesse Jackson and his supporters.

Already both of them have adjusted their campaigning accordingly. The contest in Pennsylvania was much less abrasive than in New York.

For both Mr Bush and Mr Dukakis the new phase of the campaign should bring closer scrutiny of their policies. The question with Mr Bush is whether he can say enough to interest the voters without giving hostages to the future.

The greatest danger is his commitment not to raise taxes, which he repeated again in Pittsburgh this week. But if the budget deficit is to be cut significantly, higher taxes would almost certainly have to be part of a broader package.

Mr Dukakis does not go so far as Mr Bush to rule out a tax rise. But he indicated to me when I spoke to him in New York that he would wait to see if enough money could be raised by improved revenue collection, which would take all or most of his first year in office. The question with Mr Dukakis, apart from his inexperience in foreign policy, is whether he could find the money for his social programmes.

So will Mr Dukakis be too liberal for the present mood of the American voters? Will Mr Bush play it too safe?

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Saboteurs try to derail American troop train

Bonn — Unknown saboteurs laid five explosive charges in an attempt early yesterday to blow up an American military train travelling from Berlin to Frankfurt (John England writes). The blasts tore up the track, but failed to derail the train with 31 US soldiers aboard; only the driver was slightly hurt by flying glass. The attack, near Hedemünden in Lower Saxony, was the second on an American military train since last September.

French raid

Toulouse (AP) — Robbers disguised as policemen stole an estimated 15 million francs (£1.4 million) from strong-boxes at a Brinks depot here.

Army blast

Port of Spain (AFP) — Two soldiers and four firemen were killed when an army ammunition dump exploded on Trinidad as they were fighting a forest fire nearby.

Defence plan

Stockholm (Reuters) — Sweden plans to spend an extra £61.5 million on submarine defences and says it will adopt a shoot without warning policy against intruding submarines.

Fuel clash

Lagos (AP) — Police arrested 25 people in the western city of Ikorin during violent demonstrations against petrol price increases.

Mujahidin bomb mars Kabul festivities

By Edward Gorman

Mujahidin guerrillas demonstrated their contempt for celebrations being held in Kabul to mark the tenth anniversary of the Afghan communist, or Saur, revolution yesterday, by detonating a bomb in the centre of the city which killed four people and injured seven others.

The bomb was in a lorry parked by the Kabul River on the edge of the busy commercial district. Part of the lorry was blown into the river and two cars nearby were blown upside down by the force of the explosion. Witnesses said they saw at least three bodies being taken away in ambulances immediately after the blast. Government troops quickly sealed off the area and tanks were brought in to guard the site.

The bombing — the latest in a campaign of growing intensity by the guerrillas — is the first serious incident in the city during two days of celebrations to mark the revolution.

Kabul is normally reluctant to disclose details of Mujahidin attacks, but with a large contingent of Western journalists in the city there was little they could do to conceal the extent of the damage. By lunchtime Tass had confirmed the bombing and put the casualties at four dead and seven injured.

Communist party officials told Western correspondents that they believed the attack was the work of Mujahidin

guerrillas, but the timing and the placing of the bomb had been designed to inflict few casualties — the implication being that a political or psychological point was the main intent.

Meanwhile leaders of the Mujahidin held a series of seven rallies near Peshawar to condemn the anniversary and to reaffirm their commitment to continue fighting regardless of the recent peace accords in Geneva and the imminent Soviet withdrawal.

Professor Burhanuddin Rabbani, leader of the fundamentalist Jamiat-i Islami faction, told his supporters that the communists had turned Afghanistan into a "slaughterhouse". He said that the war would continue until President Najibullah was overthrown.

"We should have no prejudice," he said. "At the moment we should be united because our people are armed against the Government and there will be much bloodshed." Another leader denounced the revolution, which he said had brought a decade of "tears, pain, fire and blood".

In a separate development, the US Embassy in Kabul is halving its diplomatic staff after intelligence reports that the mission has been chosen as a target by Iranian squads sent into Afghanistan in retaliation for US attacks on Iranian targets in the Gulf.

The 12-man mission is

being reduced to six, with tighter security being imposed. Some of the remaining diplomats will now sleep in the embassy. The United States maintains an embassy in Kabul but does not recognize President Najibullah's regime and has no official contact with it.

● DELHI: About 300 Afghan refugees demonstrated here yesterday to urge India not to force them to return to their homeland. Many of them were detained by police after they tried to break through barricades outside the parliament building (AP reports).

"We will not return while the puppet communist regime is in power in Kabul," said Mr Ali Khan, chief representative of the Hezb-i Islami in India. He said that the refugees were unwilling to return home because they feared persecution.

The organization is one of the various Afghan groups opposed to the Soviet-backed Government in Afghanistan and the demonstration was also organized to coincide with the tenth anniversary of the communist takeover.

The refugees chanted "Down, down Russia," as they marched to a rally near the Parliament. A three-year-old Afghan in a pushchair was among the demonstrators. He held a green Islamic flag in his left hand and was eating popcorn.

The demonstrators set fire to a Soviet flag.



A woman comforting a friend injured by flying glass when a bomb planted in a truck by the Mujahidin exploded in central Kabul yesterday. Four people were killed and seven hurt.

Threat of more violence clouds Sri Lanka poll

From Vijitha Yapa, Colombo

The dilemma facing the 2.8 million voters in four provinces who will today elect members of Sri Lanka's first provincial councils is not a question of who to vote for, but whether to vote.

The elections, the first important poll since a referendum in 1982, are being boycotted by the main opposition party, Mrs Sirima Bandaranaike's Sri Lanka Freedom Party, while the extremist Sinhalese group, the proscribed Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (People's Liberation Front) is expected to disrupt the polls.

Voting for a total of 163 seats on councils in the North-Central, North-Western, Sabaragamuwa and Uva Provinces will be held for nine hours from 7am.

All the candidates have been provided with guns for their protection, and there have been a number of attempts to kill candidates of the ruling United National Party and of the United Socialist Alliance.

The Freedom Party decided to boycott the polls because it said the country needed a general election. The Socialist Alliance, however, said that a good performance in the provincial council polls will strengthen the case for a general election.

A member of the Socialist Alliance, Dr Colvin de Silva, leader of the Trotskyist Lanka Sama Samaja Party, said: "If you want to fight the Government you don't fight it only on the grounds that you choose. You fight it on any ground you have the opportunity to fight."

The councils, part of last year's peace accord between Sri Lanka and India, will pave the way for devolution, with provinces being given powers akin to those of an Indian state, including the right to have a local police force.

Under the accord, Sri Lanka agreed to create one provincial council for the Northern and Eastern Provinces and to hold elections by December 1987, with the merger to be tested a year later by a referendum to determine whether it should become a permanent. But more than 50,000 Indian troops are still trying to disarm Tamil guerrillas in the provinces and immediate elections seem a remote possibility.

Elections to three more provincial councils, including the Southern Province, will be held on June 2.

The threat of violence by the People's Liberation Front is the unknown factor. The front is believed to be responsible for 217 murders in the past 10 months, with many victims supporting United National Party.

Last Friday, the group raided the Sri Lankan Air Force base at Katunayake and escaped with 30 automatic rifles, a machine gun and 1,200 rounds of ammunition. Security sources believe the guns may be used to disrupt the polls, and each of the 2,772 polling booths will be manned by at least five armed soldiers or policemen.

Due to fear, intimidation and lack of interest because the main opposition party is not participating, the turnout is expected to be low. Because the voting procedure is complex many spoilt votes are expected.

The United National Party is taking the polls seriously and some Cabinet ministers and MPs have resigned to contest the elections. Other than the Socialist Alliance, the only other party contesting the election is the Sri Lanka Muslim Congress, a new party which wants to woo the island's minority Muslim community.

The United National Party is expected to win the election and if the Socialist Alliance is to make any impact it will have to attract the anti-government vote.

But as one shopkeeper in Polonnaruwa, about 150 miles from Colombo, said: "We are living like the tongue surrounded by 32 teeth. We have to avoid being bitten from all sides."

Many people believe it is better to give the Government a mandate to enable easier access to funds for the development of the provinces than to elect those opposed to a strong government.



Mrs Bandaranaike: Leading calls for a general election.

Letter from Asunción

Chugging on the line to nowhere

Every day, just after noon, an ancient steam train clanks slowly out of the central railway station in the Paraguayan capital, Asunción, bound for the villages around Lake Ypacarai 25 miles to the east.

It is the only daily service on the line, although there is a twice-weekly overnight train to the border port of Encarnación, which lies 230 miles away on the Alto Paraná river at the Argentine frontier.

The British-built locomotive hauling the three-coach "local" to the lake — a 90-minute journey which costs only 8p — is a railway dinosaur: the engines still run by wood-burning.

As it clatters and shakes through the sub-tropical countryside on its journey to the middle of nowhere, the train serves as a metaphor for Paraguay's creaking political system, which is also heading nowhere slowly, oblivious of progress in the outside world.

For almost alone among its South American neighbours — Chile being the obvious exception — Paraguay has ignored the steady sweep of democracy which in the past 10 years has seen the generals retreating to their barracks in Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador. Since 1954, Paraguay has become increasingly a one-man show, General Alfredo Stroessner at centre-stage.

The longest-serving head of state in the world after Kim Il Sung of North Korea, President Stroessner has consolidated his power over the years through a mixture of political astuteness and ruthless suppression of his political opponents that has frequently drawn the fire of human rights organizations such as Amnesty International. Given his extreme right-wing ideology and apparently paranoid fear of communism, it is ironic that the general has enveloped himself in a personality cult more reminiscent of Eastern bloc leaders such as President Ceausescu of Romania.

Travellers arriving at Presidente General Stroessner international airport, 10 miles out of Asunción, are greeted by three portraits of the general before they even pass

through immigration; on the road into town there is a red neon sign flashing STROESSNER 1988-93, celebrating (if that is the word) his 90 per cent success in February's dubious elections — in which he gained another five years of absolute power; posters throughout the capital proclaim the general "Author of Order and Wellbeing", "The National Voice", and the creator of "Peace, Order, Progress". And when the brain-washed traveller leaves, as likely as not he will cross the Brazilian border at Ciudad Presidente Stroessner.

It is true that the 74-year-old president has created stability of a kind, but the price has been high. Paraguay, landlocked and dominated by its giant neighbours, Brazil and Argentina, ever since its independence from Spain in 1811, is a parish among nations for its human rights record. Its economy relies almost as heavily on "transit trade" — commonly known as smuggling — as it does on the more traditional sectors such as agriculture.

Supporters of the President, and especially the militant faction of the Colorado Party in whom he has recently consolidated his power base to add to the real power invested in the armed forces, say that Paraguay's human rights record has improved since the widespread torture in the early days of Stroessner rule. But opponents say it has deteriorated again since last April's lifting of the state of siege in force since 1954.

The pro-Stroessner lobby also claims that the economy is being transformed by the hydro-electric power from the Itaipú Dam which since 1986 has enabled Paraguay to be a net exporter of electricity. And another huge hydro-electric scheme, this time in conjunction with Argentina, is under way at Yacretá, and is due for completion in 1992. The general is also credited with boosting primary education. But these few pluses cannot disguise the fact that Paraguay under General Stroessner is living in the past with no clear vision of the future. Asunción shows few signs of moving faster than the 12.15 train.

Tim Anstis

You don't get to be one of Britain's premier non-ferrous foundries without moving with the times, especially if you have been producing quality castings for over 100 years.

Melting was costing Stone Foundries Ltd £52 a tonne in energy alone when they called in Lionel Chaplin, Industrial Sales Engineer at the London Electricity Board. He helped Stone conduct a detailed technical appraisal and advised on a modernisation programme that included replacing five gas-fired



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LIONEL CHAPLIN, LONDON ELECTRICITY BOARD.



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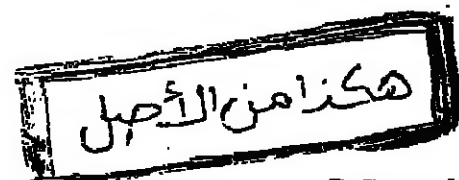
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Labour laughter greets Moore's concessions

The Government's concessions to the storm of criticism over its new social security regulations were greeted with laughter by the Opposition and an angry intervention by a Conservative MP.

Mr John Moore, Secretary of State for Social Services, told MPs that:

- The capital limit on housing benefit would be raised from £5,000 to £8,000;
- There would be transitional help, organized from a new central unit of the DSS, and backdated to April 1, to help claimants whose housing benefit had been sharply reduced; and
- Claimants would have six months, or longer in exceptional circumstances, to realize the value of property they leave for care homes.

He said that the changes would add £100 million to the social security budget.

Mr Andrew Bowden (Brighton, Kempston, C) interrupted to say that he was deeply disturbed if he understood correctly that, although Mr Moore was increasing the basic capital figure to £8,000, he was making no difference to the basic tariff. It would still mean pensioners losing more than £8 a week.

Mr Moore later said that nobody in the "target groups" would lose more than £2.50 a week.

He was speaking in a debate opened by Mr Robin Cook, chief Opposition spokesman on health and social security, who called for a change so that no one with less than £10,000 in capital assets would lose housing benefit.

Mr Cook said that the Government had only themselves to blame if they had now to beat an ignominious retreat.

Mr Cook moved a motion calling on the Government to amend the regulations so that no one with less than £10,000 in capital assets lost housing benefit and to relax the taper by which housing benefit was reduced for claimants with any income above the poverty line.

He said that, when the House first debated the changes in housing benefit three years ago, MPs had repeatedly been told that they represented the most fundamental change in the welfare state for 40 years and must be designed to stand the test of the next 40 years.

"Far from standing the test of the next 40 years, the changes in housing benefit have not survived the test of the first few weeks. Already we have seen a series of frenetic meetings between ministers in order to get together a package of emergency sticking plaster to put over the cuts."

"Why? Because the system which they introduced after a fundamental and profound review has proved harsh in its

BENEFITS

social consequences and embarrassing in its political consequences."

The air was thick with the grinding of alibis. All of a sudden no one wanted it to be thought that they had thought up the new rules. But from the moment this issue was first debated, Labour had vigorously opposed the changes.

"You cannot, without hardship, force up rents and rates and then simultaneously cut subsidies for housing costs," Every local authority association had warned the Government that its cut in housing benefit would be impractical and indefensible.

"They have marched on with this proposal in defiance of criticism from all informed groups and representative organizations. They have only themselves to blame if they are now obliged to beat an ignominious retreat."

Either the Government knew that these changes would cause the degree of hardship MPs had witnessed in their surgeries, in

which case it was cruel to have persevered with them and dishonest to have concealed it from their backbenchers, or they did not know, in which case somebody along the line had been guilty of incompetence on an heroic scale.

"I believe it is wholly unjust and unreasonable to say to people with modest savings of £3,000 to £5,000 that they should be treated as if they were receiving interest of 20 per cent per annum."

All the evidence coming in was that the proposals had resulted in financial cuts far in excess of the Government's estimates.

Data had been provided by local authorities that had completed the transfer of claimants

to the new system and that knew how their expenditure under the new scheme compared with expenditure under the old scheme.

"The drop is dramatic. The Government repeatedly told us that the savings, as it liked to express it, would come to £650 million this year had the previous system continued, that is an 11 per cent cut."

"The experience of every local authority I have spoken to is that they are experiencing cuts well in excess of that figure."

"The most severely affected is my own local authority of West Lothian where expenditure is down 25 per cent on last year, 30 per cent this year. Almost three times the Government's estimate."

Those cuts contrasted with the bland assurance that had been given to the House. It was evident that 8.8 per cent of claimants would lose £5 a week.

The figures of local authority officers working in the real world with real tenants, showed that more than 21 per cent would be losing more than £5 a week and a huge 11 per cent would be losing £12 a week.

A director of finance had already received three suicide threats from tenants in the past two weeks.

Far from providing an incentive to work, the rules made it almost impossible for some people to reconcile family commitment with their work. The unexpected ferocity of the cuts had, the Government now admitted, produced anomalies.

"There are 5½ million anomalies out there who have just seen their housing benefit cut."

Ministers had accused the Opposition of scoring the country to find hard cases. There was no need: they tumbled out of the mail boxes, political surgeries were full of them and the telephone calls poured in.

Many had been shocked by the loss of housing benefit. Their reaction came in three stages: disbelief that the figures could be correct; despair at how they were to make ends meet; and anger that they were required to make such sacrifices.

That anger flared most fiercely when they compared their loss with the Budget where there had been no sacrifice for those who were rich beyond the dreams of everyone on housing benefit.

The change in the savings rule would be very welcome to those affected by it, but would help only 150,000 claimants when, by the Government's own admission, there were 5.5 million people who were losing because of the new system; the vast majority of them had no capital to their names.

If these people were to be helped, they must also tackle the cruel taper which provided such

a savage clawback of benefit. Most of these people were in Conservative constituencies. Every Conservative MP had, on average, 7,500 losers in his constituency. That figure exceeded the majorities of 115 of them (Labour laughter).

It might be politically embarrassing for Conservative MPs to vote for the Opposition motion, but nothing like as politically embarrassing as it would be for them in their constituencies if they voted against it.

Yesterday, the Prime Minister had said that the major structure of the housing benefit system would remain substantially the same.

Tonight, the House must vote to take that new structure apart and to rebuild it (Labour cheers).

Mr Moore said that the new benefits system was a simpler one, which people could understand.

It had given more help to most of the disabled and most families with children and, in terms of fairness, it was a big improvement in many ways in terms of incentives.

Under the old Family Income Supplement, a family could be better off on £75 a week than on £150. "The perverse incentives of the old system have gone."

There was a consensus throughout the country that housing benefit was in need of structural reform. The old system had had to be reformed because it was hideously complicated and indefensibly unfair.

"This Government was not prepared to ignore the problem. Its reforms of 1983 and 1986 have got the structure right. What this means is that people in work and out of work will receive the same level of help."

Mr Moore said that, in the past few weeks, he had been listening to the points made by Conservative MPs.

"The issue which has been most often mentioned in public discussion of the new housing benefit scheme is the capital rule."

"None of us wishes to discourage people from saving. Yet it is clearly wrong that the taxpayer should be expected to pay the rents and rates of people who have some capital and could be expected to draw on it."

"The question is all about what level that should be before they turn to their fellow citizens."

"I recognize, in particular, that the £5,000 limit has been the cause of concern. I am responding to those concerns today by increasing this limit to £8,000."

The increase in the disregard to £8,000 would bring considerable extra help to a further 100,000 people. The Government would quickly consult local authorities and introduce regulations to effect the change as soon as possible. It would cost £30 million.



Lord Wilson of Rievaulx (left), the former Prime Minister, and his wife with Mr Enoch Powell and Mrs Powell at the exhibition in London of oil paintings by Lord Paget of Northampton

Free vote 'would kill community charge'

If a free vote were allowed in the Commons on the community charge it would be dead and buried, Mr Donald Dewar, Chief Opposition spokesman on Scotland, said during question time in the Commons.

The issue was raised by Mr James Wray (Glasgow Provan, Lab) who was told by Mr Ian Lang, Minister of State for Scotland, that those registering for purposes of the charge would be required to add details of their dates of birth.

Mr Wray said that that was a scandalous infringement of privacy. What guarantee of confidentiality was there in this system thought up by the Secretary of State for Scotland?

Mr Lang said that there was nothing extraordinary in the inclusion of dates of birth. It happened to everyone soon after they were born. Access to the information was already closely restricted by the Act.

Sir Hector Monro (Dumfries, C) said that local income tax, as advocated by the SLD, the SNP and many socialists, would require far more individual detail than was required by the community charge.

Mr Lang said that that was right. It might not require the

SCOTLAND

birth date, but it would require reference numbers and be more complex in detail.

Sir Russell Johnston (Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber, SLD) said that the poll tax forms provided an opportunity for appeal against designation of the responsible person. Would the minister avail himself of the opportunity (laughter)?

● **Local income tax, which is preferred by other parties, would require far more details about individuals**

Mr Lang agreed that the form allowed such an opportunity and that the concept of responsible person had been introduced by the Act. It might seem strange to the Opposition whose benches were peopled by irresponsible persons.

Mr David Harris (St Ives, C) said that the Mates amendment would also have required that a great deal of confidential

information should be made available to local councils.

Mr Lang said that that was right. Registration officers in England and Wales would be empowered to seek the information they required, including dates of birth.

Mr Dewar asked whether the inquiry form being sent out by registration officers mentioned the designation of the responsible person. Did the right of appeal arise at this stage? Was it necessary to include details about date of birth? Was not tagging every adult with a logarithm an intrusive arrangement and an invasion of privacy?

Was it not time that Scottish Office ministers followed the example of their backbench colleagues in their opposition to the proposal? The public was against the whole scheme and it should now be abandoned.

Mr Lang said that designation did not begin with the issue of the canvass form. That was to enable registration officers to designate the responsible person.

The inclusion of dates of birth had been done at the request of local authority practitioners in Scotland.

Settle line £1½m offer considered

The Government is considering a conditional offer by local authorities in the North-west of £500,000 towards the cost of restoring the Ribbleshead Viaduct in Cumbria, which carries the Settle to Carlisle railway line, Mr David Mitchell, Minister of State for Transport, said in a written reply.

The conditions are that British Rail continues to operate the line; the line's future is guaranteed for 20 years; the contribution is "one off"; and the revenue support contributions already agreed for the next two years will not be extended beyond that period.

● **Watching too closely**

More than 50,000 neighbourhood watch schemes were now operating, twice as many as 12 months ago, Earl Ferrers, Minister of State, Home Office, told peers during questions.

Lord Mollay (Lab) disclosed, however, that he had been burgled four times since he joined such a scheme. On the last occasion, last Thursday, the police officer suggested that maybe there were too many watch-scheme stickers on his window.

● **New leaflets**

A new set of translations of the social security leaflet, *Which Benefit?* is to be produced later this year in Urdu, Hindi, Gujarati, Bengali, Punjabi, Chinese and Turkish, Mr Michael Portillo, Under Secretary of State, Social Security, said in a Commons written reply.

● **Farm control**

All manufacturers of medicated feedstuffs for livestock will be required to register and will have to agree to abide by a code of practice, Mr Donald Thompson, Parliamentary Secretary for Agriculture, said in a Commons written reply.

● **Parliament today**

Commons (2.30): Questions: Northern Ireland; Prime Minister. Copy-right, Designs and Patents Bill, second reading. Motion on summer time order. Lords (3): Housing (Scotland) Bill, committee, third day.

Immunity for INF inspectors

An order giving Soviet inspectors diplomatic privileges and immunities in Britain while carrying out verification under the terms of the INF treaty was passed without a vote late on Tuesday.

It was moved by Mr David Mellor, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, who said that, according to all the indications, the United States Senate would vote overwhelmingly in favour of the treaty within the next few weeks.

The US and the Soviet Union would exchange instruments of ratification during President Reagan's visit to Moscow at the end of May.

● The boundary fence at the Ministry of Defence Atomic Weapons Research Establishment at Aldermaston is to be improved, Mr Timothy Sainsbury, Under Secretary of State for Defence Procurement, said in a written reply.

Scots pupils cost £424 a year more

It costs £424 more a year to educate a secondary school pupil in Scotland than it does in England, Mr Michael Forsyth, Under Secretary of State for Scotland, said during questions.

Mr Harry Greenway (Ealing North, C) said that the whingeing Labour Party in Scotland should tell the public the facts.

"Scots cannot be basically a nation of slow learners or of less fundamental intelligence than the English, Welsh or Irish; therefore, why are they having so much more spent per pupil?"

Mr Forsyth said it is difficult to be precise about the reasons for that.

However, he added, among the reasons might be that in Scotland we have a larger number of teachers per pupil, we have higher secondary teacher salaries and we have had less success than in England in reducing surplus places.

But the most important factor

was that the rates burden on Scottish schools was much higher than those in England, accounting for 25.8 per cent of non-teaching costs.

Dr Lewis Moonie (Kirkcaldy, Lab): The main reason for the higher quality of education in Scotland is that none of the regional authorities responsible for education are run by the Conservative Party.

Mr Forsyth said I am delighted to have his confirmation that the education authorities are well funded under this Government and are provided with more staff than in the case elsewhere in the United Kingdom.

Spending on education in Scotland this year is due to rise by 9 per cent, a better performance than any under the former Labour Government.

Labour 'a party of dinosaurs'

The following report of the second reading debate in the Commons on the Finance (No 2) Bill appeared in later editions yesterday.

The Labour Party were castigated as dinosaurs and economic Luddites by Mr John Major, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, when he moved the second reading.

He said that in the 1960s Britain had praised and envied the German economic miracle, but now the position had been reversed.

This, the Government's twelfth Finance Bill, incorporated the proposals set out in the Budget, and continued the Government's strategy of tax reform and tax reduction within a framework of sound public finance.

That went with firm control of public spending and progressive reductions in public borrowing, which had brought the nation a balanced budget.

"This strategy has transformed the economy. The extent of the change both in performance and confidence is remarkable."

That transformation had occurred because of policies that the Government had followed and continued to follow in the Finance Bill. Each and every one had been consistently opposed by the Opposition.

"Later today they will vote

against tax reductions, fair treatment for married couples and a raft of measures designed further to improve our economic prospects. Let no one believe that economic Luddites no longer exist. They sit opposite us."

The evidence since the Budget confirmed that Britain's economic success was continuing.

"This Budget gives a further boost to businesses already here and will make the UK yet more attractive to businesses still thinking of coming here."

"The message is crucially and critically clear. This Budget provides a challenge which British businessmen are ready to grasp."

The income-tax changes were the centrepiece of the Bill. They created in Britain the lowest rate of basic income tax since the Second World War.

As taxes had been cut, the economy had continued to improve. Despite the top rate cuts and the abolition of the investment income surcharge, the top 5 per cent of taxpayers paid a third more in income tax in 1987-88 than when the Government took office.

Perhaps the single most important innovation in the Budget had been the measures to introduce independent taxation for married women. The system proposed would give all married women full independence and

privacy and would do so sooner than the alternatives canvassed.

About 160,000 elderly couples — nearly 15 per cent of the total — would be taken out of tax by the independent taxation of elderly married women who received pensions on the basis of their husband's contributions.

The extension of the Business Expansion Scheme to investment in companies specializing in letting residential property on new-style assured-tenancy terms would give a kick-start to the private rented sector and help to boost job mobility and job creation.

Mr Brown: Government committed to inequality

Mr Gordon Brown, an Opposition spokesman on economic affairs, said that Mr Major's description of an economic miracle included two and a half million people unemployed and 18 million people living on low incomes.

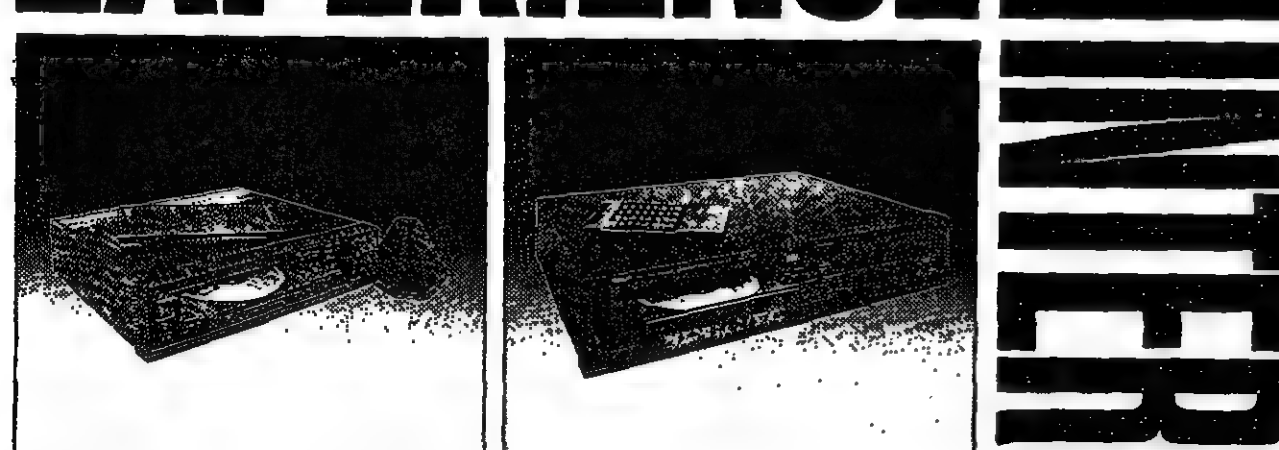
He had gone out of his way to avoid mentioning the central fact that, taking together the top-rate tax reductions and the other changes implemented by Conservative chancellors since 1979, the top 1 per cent had received more than the rest of the people of Britain put together. A total of £2,100 million was being given away this year to those previously on the top rate of taxation.

"The fundamental feature of this Finance Bill is the growing gap between rich and poor that will result from the tax changes. It is this commitment to widening inequality, even at the cost of increasing poverty, that infuses every measure."

The real beneficiaries of the tax cuts were those at the very top.

The Bill was read a second time by 251 votes to 201 — Government majority, 50.

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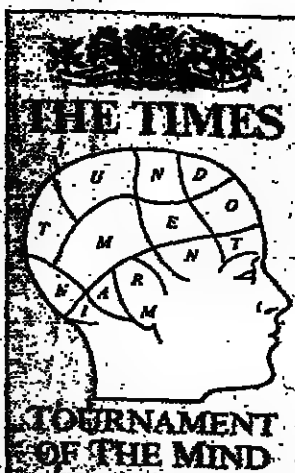
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SPECTRUM

مكتبة الأهل



Mind of the Year

● There were 225 questions — and tournament winner Malcolm Girling got 224 right to become *The Times* Mind of the Year

Malcolm Girling was in many ways uniquely well placed to become the first winner of the individual section of *The Times* Tournament of the Mind. Not only is he by training a librarian, accountant and computer programmer; he is also a mathematician.

That last qualification, though unsought, enabled him to spend up to 15 hours a day during the final stage, many of them at the very library, Cambridge Central, where he worked for six months last year on a Manpower Services Commission secondment.

As soon as he heard the news of his triumph over 123 other finalists from a starting field of 30,000, he said: "I'm less glad about beating the other competitors than I am

about beating the man who set the questions. That was what gave me the real pleasure."

The questions were set by Mensa, and he was beaten by only one throughout the whole tournament — a question involving a row of letters in apparently random sequence but in fact denoting a string of Canadian prime ministers. It was an absolute stinker. "I have to admit that I was barking up the wrong tree with that one," says Girling, aged 37. "I'll tell you exactly how wrong I was. I went down to the Blind Society, for whom I do some voluntary work, and showed them the question, which started with three Ms. Someone suggested they stood for manners maketh man, which is the motto of both

Winchester School and New College, Oxford. I was nowhere near the answer."

Like his rivals, he was racking his brains right up to the eve of the tournament deadline — so much so that he finally took his entry by train to the Mensa headquarters in Wolverhampton, arriving with just over an hour to spare.

Part of his £5,000 prize money will probably go towards the sophisticated plant — a Leica new computer — with which he will meet his bid to hang on to the title next year. "There's no rule against the winner entering again, is there?"

● Tomorrow: the schools' winner — and the answers



Malcolm Girling, and the books which took him to the top

I.N.G.E.N.U.I.T.Y.

Starting next week in *The Times* INGENUITY, a new competition to test your mental ability — with prizes worth more than £13,000. For a taste, try this sample question (answer tomorrow).

An apirist who was helped to the top by a man who died in 1986.

INDIVIDUAL FINALS — THE ANSWERS

DAY 1

Puzzles: 1 15. 2 SMEW and MEWS (alternatives were given but in the opinion of the judges the direct relationship between "mews" and "horses" was not repeated in these). 3 Minims, as in apothecaries' fluid measures. 4 16 revolutions. General knowledge: 1 St Jean de Brébeuf. 2 Eleatics. 3 Helium. 4 Om. 5 Ivan III or Great.

DAY 2

1 After eight months at 0800hrs on September 1st 1900. The two planets are 30° and 120°. 2 The odd one out is chid; the others when unscrambled read Balaton, Leopold and Chapala, all of which are lakes. The odd one out is the chid, which is a fish. 3 Multiply, minus and multiply. 4 540 squares. Remember that there are squares on a skew. General knowledge: 1 Izanagi and Izanami. 2 László Moholy-Nagy. 3 Monazite or Bastnaesite. 4 Syndicalism. 5 Johann Ludwig Trick.

DAY 3

1 226. 2 Pyre. 3 The answer is 69 — 9 divided by 1 times 1 to give you 9. On the other side 6 times 6 divided by 6 to give you 6. 4 4,215 miles away; vowels are worth 2,354 miles each and consonants are worth 654 miles each; the totals are then added (any alternatives which could be proved were accepted). General knowledge: 1 Friarbird. 2 Istay. 3 Lipids. 4 Claude Henri de Rouvroy, Comte de Saint-Simon. 5 Sir Stanley Matthews.

DAY 4

1 2. 2 The words read Scorzonera, Tripudial, Saltarello and Stathsepy; scorzonera is the odd one out because it is a vegetable; the rest are dances. 3 £8.75; he received £79.08, spent £8.76 and thus £70.32 divided by 8 gives us £8.79. 4 11,025 rectangles. General knowledge: 1 Nauru. 2 Rudolf Virchow. 3 Pugwash conferences. 4 *The End of Eternity*. 5 *The Wreck*.

DAY 5

1 The comet passes planet A after 1,260 years and passes planet B after 714 years. 2 The missing words are RAINING and INGRAIN. (If alternatives were thought acceptable to the judges they were credited). 3 One half. 4 The answer is S. The letters are the first letters of a pack of cards going downwards, assuming that Ace is high. General knowledge: 1 None — no emperors. Aurelian conquered it in third century AD. 2 Li Po, Li Po or Li Tai Po. 3 Cimbrian. 4 Linear-A. 5 Ambrose Paré.

DAY 6

1 Four times each. 2 The words when unscrambled are SERVAL, OCELOT, BAYARD and KELPIE, all animals of the real world or legend (if alternatives were thought acceptable to the judges they were credited). 3 4 minutes and 22 seconds past one in the afternoon; the weeks are irrelevant (other readings of the puzzle which could give rise to other answers were fully taken into account). 4 The initials of the surnames of Canadian Prime Ministers from 1867 to 1920: Macdonald, Mackenzie, Macdonald, Abbott, Thompson, Bowell, Trupper, Laurier, Borden. General knowledge: 1 David Hemschel. 2 Henry de Montherlant. 3 Sierra Maestra. 4 The lac insect. 5 Hula.

From wild side to Wall Street

Michael Douglas seems a reasonable, sensible actor. And one of the more sensible things about him is his public attitude to his father. It may well be unfair to keep comparing and contrasting the two, but it is also inevitable. Kirk Douglas stands alongside Burt Lancaster and Robert Mitchum as one of the three great Hollywood male stars of his generation and Michael Douglas, who has half his father's genes and probably imbibed actor's timing with his mother's milk, is well on his way to becoming the same thing.

In spite of the obvious differences between the two men, Douglas has nothing but kind things to say about Douglas pere. Apparently the father attended all of his son's college theatrical performances and passed on good advice. He is also on record as being extremely amused by his four sons doing an in-unison impersonation of him. If Michael Douglas still lacks Kirk Douglas's manic edge and scheming relish, that may be because he didn't have the advantage of his father's impoverished upbringing. But, as his character of Gordon Gekko in *Wall Street* (opening in London this week) suggests, the potential is there.

Michael Douglas's parents divorced when he was six, and he grew up in the eastern United States with his mother, Diana, who acted in the theatre. Summer vacations were spent in Hollywood, where his father would introduce him around the studios and arrange small jobs for him back-stage. A damaged vertebra, for which he wore a back-brace, kept him from being drafted for the Vietnam war, although he is on record as saying that he would not have fought anyway, an attitude to which his father was surprisingly lenient.

It was during this period that he had his hippie phase. It is clearly an era of his life of which he is still fond, often recalling his commune existence up in the mountains, with weekly Dionysiac celebrations and kite-flying competitions. "There was an exposure to different kinds of people without any sense of fear," he has said. There are clearly residual atti-

THE TIMES PROFILE MICHAEL DOUGLAS

tudes from this period in his make-up; in interviews (for which, unlike most Hollywood stars, he is often available) he is always open, honest and diplomatic. And around the industry he has a reputation as Mr Nice Guy, which is unusual if only for the fact that he has had a parallel career as a film producer, a role not calculated to endear people to you.

There can be no question of an easy entrée to film acting on the back of his father's reputation. Douglas served his apprenticeship, beginning in 1972, in four fairly gruelling years of the television series *The Streets of San Francisco*, playing "second banana" to Karl Malden.

He did 104 one-hour shows, working a six-day week of up to 16 hours a day for eight months at a stretch. He learnt both discipline and structure; and the hippie turned into a professional actor. Malden, a veteran of Lee Strasberg's Studio, taught Douglas, among other things, the art of listening. This, along with the art of being still, is the key to movie acting, and Douglas has learnt that well too.

Towards the end of this period, he went through his father's files and discovered that he owned the rights to Ken Kesey's *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*. Kirk had given up on the project, after years of difficulty in finding finance, although it would seem to be an odd choice for such a protean figure. To Michael, however, who had spent his youth not a million miles from Kesey's brand of drug-inspired Utopia-seeking, the project was a natural.

Four years of organizing funds and talking his father out of the leading role paid off with five

Oscars, including a Best Picture for himself as producer. For an independent producer, working outside the studio system for the first time, the success was remarkable. Suddenly he was, in local parlance, seriously bankable.

His next film, *The China Syndrome*, like *Cuckoo*, combined strong entertainment with a social conscience, this time about the nuclear industry. Although Douglas viewed it, quite rightly, as a sort of "monster horror" film, he cast himself third string to Jane Fonda and Jack Lemmon, both known for their obvious public personas. Three Mile Island going up in smoke during the third week of the picture's release did not exactly hurt its box office chances. But it is of interest in the development of Douglas's acting career in that he allowed an irascible side of his nature to be seen. He has since explained that this was a useful way of letting off the repressed anger which builds up from having, as the film's producer, to placate everyone.

Romancing the Stone, and its sequel, *The Jewel of the Nile*, in which he was again producer/actor, may well be seen as relaxations, and indeed their whole tone of ease and amiability in the face of danger suggest a man coasting through the sort of thrills that would have inspired his father to lose a finger (Hawks' *The Big Sky*), an eye (Fleischer's *The Vikings*), an ear (Minnelli's *Lust for Life*) or be crucified (Kubrick's *Spartacus*). Still, they were successful with a public already satiated on Indiana Jones and they suggest a producer with a sure sense of what places backsides on seats.

And now, at the age of 43, he is once more returned to that rarefied plateau on which stars dwell. *Fatal Attraction* took \$94 million at the box office in its first nine weeks of release in the United States; and *Wall Street* gained him his first Oscar for Best Actor.

The unmistakable sound of feminist bleatings over *Fatal Attraction*, with its descent of a career woman through neurosis to full knife-wielding psychopathy, obscured a film which, in fact, is



both more and less interesting than has been noticed. Less interesting in that Grand Guignol melodrama does better by discarding realism as in such films as *Whatever Happened to Baby Jane*. More interesting because of Douglas's performance.

He does well to defer to Glenn Close as the film's centre of energy, but her blank-eyed madness would be left in a void were it not for Douglas's subtle gradations of a man content to be nice, but gradually becoming glassy with anxiety as every potential male neurosis takes palpable



shape after a little philandering. If Close is the story's main edifice, Douglas is its bedrock. And finally, with *Wall Street*, Douglas seems to have finally acknowledged his father's greatest discovery: that virtue does not photograph well. Wearing a pair of braces the way that Jack Palance used to wear a gumbell, his Gordon Gekko, a Wall Street Mephistopheles to Charlie Sheen's young Faust, is further evidence that evil is more truly spiritual in its attractions than good.

It is a character which takes an honourable place in a long line, Chris Peachment

Wall Street reviewed, page 30

BIOGRAPHY

1944 Born September 25, eldest son of Kirk/Diana Douglas
1968 Graduated, University of California. Studied drama
1969 First film: *Hall, Hero*
1972 *The Streets of San Francisco*, TV series
1975 Produced *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*
1977 Married, now has one son
1979 Actor/producer *The China Syndrome*
1984 Actor/producer *Romancing the Stone*
1987 Starred in *Fatal Attraction*
1988 Won Oscar for *Wall Street*

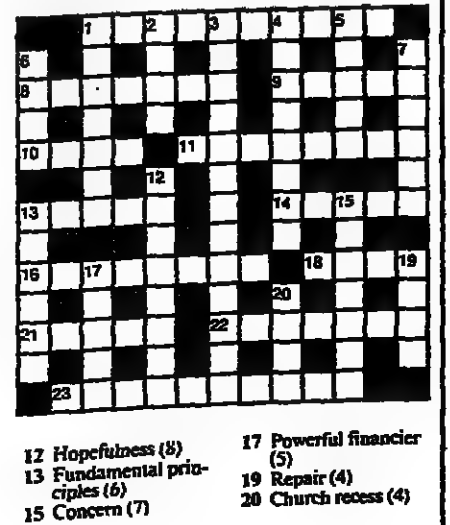
TOMORROW

Randolph Quirk on grammar. Does it matter? And if it does, how should it be taught?



CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1551

- ACROSS
1 Printing sanction (10)
8 Localised (7)
9 Essential (5)
10 Bricks oven (4)
11 Prism output (8)
13 Paper (5)
14 Score (5)
16 Sedateness (8)
18 Wander (4)
21 High icy clouds (5)
22 Violent cyclone (7)
23 Comment critically (10)



SOLUTION TO NO 1550

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The Times Jumbo prize crossword will appear on Saturday

Are diamonds really a girl's best friend?

The diamond season is upon us, with a \$9 million record price paid at Sotheby's New York last week, and the Aga Khan's grandfather's gems coming up at Christie's, Geneva, on May 12. But these are only the most publicized manifestations of a prolonged worldwide preoccupation with diamonds. After a slump in the early 1980s, they have become the best friend of girls all over the world, the latest market being Japan.

How can we explain the hold this glittering prize has on our society, from the wealthy clientele of Bond Street to the secretaries who peer wistfully through the windows of Hutton Garden during their lunch hours? Diamond sales are booming even at Argos discount showrooms, where less reflective buyers scoop them up by the hundred, along with their Sony Walkmans and lawnmowers.

Diamonds like last week's pear-shaped one (the purchase of which, incidentally, won the London dealer Laurence Graff worldwide publicity) are unquestionably mineralogical miracles, with their capacity for reflection and refraction. Due to their rarity they have always been prestige commodities; status symbols for mas-

artfile



SARAH JANE CHECKLAND

A weekly look at the art world

arches. But the diamond's current popularity has much to do with the seductive marketing techniques of the industry, starting off exactly 50 years ago with these now famous words: "A diamond is forever."

They were coined by De Beers, a near-monopoly which "stabilizes" 80 per cent of the world's diamond market, and whose profits were a record £244 million last year.

early last month on the commemoration of the firm's 100th anniversary, was actually mined two years ago, then boarded.

But can such a mineral truly enhance the body beautiful? Can it really be the best symbol of love, as De Beers puts it about, particularly when, nowadays, thanks to new-fangled cutting methods, its facets are harsh and machine-made? Is it not just a cynical investment, and not even a safe one at that?

Despite the current ascension of the diamond, there are always those uncomfortable occasions when prices plummet. In the early part of the decade, despite all efforts from De Beers, the value of a top quality polished one carat diamond sank from \$60,000 to \$10,000.

At the humbler end of the market, the diamond can be a dodgy investment. "My mother's wedding ring cost £20 in 1921," says Peter Younger of Hutton Garden auctions. "Now it's worth £1,000. That's what I call waiting a long time."

Today, a new engagement ring, which cost £287 to make, may well sell for £1,000 in a shop, after mark-ups from the manufacturer (40 per cent) and the retailer (50 per cent).



Glittering: the late Begum Aga Khan with her stepson, Prince Ali Khan. She is wearing some of the family diamonds and emeralds to be auctioned at Christie's

Because of this, a spurred fiancé would probably find it difficult to sell back the ring and recoup his money.

As a working girl who unconsciously sheds jewellery as she goes along, I am a supporter of the inexpensive costume variety. However, if I

show at Spink, India was for 2,000 years, until 1725, the only major source of diamonds in the world. There, purity of stone was considered subordinate to overall effect. In its setting, a diamond would modestly rub shoulders with sapphires and emeralds.

Most fascinating is the way in which the Indians used jewellery in which to reflect their beliefs about the universe.

These, in brief, were that the universe contains nine planets, each personified by an astral deity. Each of the deities had a particular gemstone associated with it, and the disposition of these jewels could bring about "cosmic harmony" in the life of the wearer.

As the exhibition organizer, Michael Spink, says, indicating a bangleband (arm bracelet) with nine stones: "These days people buy jewellery as investment, and never look beyond the obvious."

"With this bracelet, you are wearing a mini cosmic diagram on your arm."

In Renaissance Europe, there was an entire discipline of associations connected with jewels, although somewhat more prosaic. The amethyst, for example, protected its wearer against drunkenness; while the emerald "maketh a good man to understand well and giveth him a good mind". Diamonds were also useful aids against your enemies, whether "cruel men" or "wild beasts".



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BREAKING WITH KHOMEINI

The decision by Saudi Arabia to break off diplomatic relations with Iran is the culmination of 12 months of bitter argument between the leaders of modern Islam. But its causes are rooted much more deeply in the past — and its impact on future developments in the Gulf could have effects far into the future.

After several years of increasing violence during the haj, the grand annual Muslim pilgrimage to Mecca, a climax was reached last July when more than 400 people died in riots. That the disturbances were masterminded from Tehran has never been doubted. But the moodshed led to protests in both countries — and lengthy negotiations between the two governments. It was as a result of the breakdown of these last week, that the Saudis have apparently acted.

The cause of the breakdown lay in Tehran's refusal to co-operate with Riyadh's policy of limiting the numbers on this year's haj. Ayatollah Khomeini's insistence on dispatching around 150,000 to the holy places in 10 weeks' time has carried a further threat to hard-pressed Saudi security. By breaking off relations, the Saudi Government has not only registered its protest, but has shown its determination to control the flow of pilgrims from Iran.

This is not, however, the only quarrel between them. Saudi suspicion of Iranian expansionist plans in the Gulf was evident during the reign of the late Shah. Since his overthrow in 1979, inspired by Shia Muslim fundamentalism, the revolutionary fervour of the mullahs and their hostility to those who stand in their way has threatened not only the external security of the conservative Gulf states, but their internal stability too.

It was this fear, rather than any feeling of Arab or Sunni solidarity, which led them to support Iraq during the Gulf War. Iranian recriminations against Iraq's allies, against Kuwait as well as Saudi Arabia, have served only to widen the gap between them. It seems unlikely in such circumstances, that other Muslims in the Gulf will be affronted by Saudi

attempts to keep the peace during this year's pilgrimage. Whether these Saudi attempts will now succeed remains unclear. It is certainly too much to hope that the Iranians will repent and make amends. The explosion at the Saudi airline's office in Kuwait yesterday suggests the most likely reaction from Tehran. It would be wise to expect a rise rather than a diminution in Iran's attacks on its Arab neighbours in the Gulf.

But this was predictable in Riyadh too. The fact that the Saudis have broken off relations none the less, inviting the wrath of the outraged ayatollahs, indicates the recent growth of Arab confidence.

The success of the Iraqi operation on the Fao peninsula, was the first significant reverse for the Iranian army in several years. It came, moreover, after a period of falling oil revenue and an apparent Iranian shortage of military manpower. Last week's violence in the Gulf, when the US Navy destroyed two Iranian oil platforms and crippled several of their warships, completed a humiliating period for Tehran.

The Saudi action reflects Iran's diplomatic isolation. This is not a new phenomenon in itself. Depleted of friends as well as funds, Tehran has fought on in the war, refusing all invitations to make peace. It has been clear for a long time that the Iranians, irrational, fanatical and by no means militarily inept, might be persuaded to make peace only when the pursuit of war was made impossible.

Tehran is still some way away from this impasse. But it would seem that its capacity to make trouble is being reduced. The recent hijack drama on board the Kuwaiti airliner was hardly an Iranian success. By severing links with Tehran, the Saudis have removed all lingering hopes that they might act as mediators in the Gulf War. But this never looked likely anyway. More significant is the fact that the Iranians have been shown once more that countries are no longer afraid to stand up to them. That is the most promising path to peace, — and not just on the haj.

SWEET LESSONS

Television viewers are nightly being addressed by successful businessmen presenting Government advertisements for the opportunities offered by the single European market after 1992. These rightly stress that businesses should act with urgency. For the obverse of that picture of opportunity for those who take the changes seriously is the forward planning in the rest of the Community which will threaten those who do not.

As the balance sheet stands today, the threats look greater than the opportunities likely to be seized. British companies, and particularly the financial sector which largely controls their shares, are latecomers to thinking in European terms.

There has been a dramatic lesson on the stock market this week. It now seems more likely than not that both the leading British confectionery firms, Cadbury Schweppes and Rowntree Mackintosh, will end up in foreign control in a matter of weeks.

That control may, in fact, be foreign even to the financially united European Community, for the bidders and declared suitors are headquartered in Switzerland and the United States respectively. (The American group staking Cadbury Schweppes may have sensed the potential to sell its famous chocolate division to whichever Swiss firm is disappointed in its bid for Rowntree's). These corporate aggressors have understood the implications of the breakdown of market barriers within the Community, even if many EC companies still have not.

In the past the food industry has been forced as much as any to treat each European country as a separate market with different regulations. This is carried to an extreme in the chocolate business, where non-tariff barriers in Belgium, Germany and other member states are even worse than in the rest of the world.

The two takeover targets are successful

companies which are also in a good position to take advantage of the breakdown of barriers. They have strong brand names, in some cases of world stature, built up over decades of skilful marketing. There is a general tendency for markets for both consumer and industrial goods to become more international. Brand names promoted round the world, from Coca Cola downwards, are a part of that trend and are made yet more valuable thereby. Nestlé is prepared to pay £1.5 billion for Rowntree's brand names, quite apart from its more tangible business assets.

Even the largest industrial companies now understand that to compete successfully in this new environment, it is better to build strong positions in a world market, however specialised, than to try to produce everything for the home market. Too many British companies have neglected the value of brand names. Too often these have only reached their full potential in foreign ownership.

Few of the financial institutions which control the destiny of British companies have made that transition. World brands attract little awe on the stock market, where the loyalty that makes them almost priceless is viewed as sentiment rather than virtue.

Rowntree's small shareholders demonstrated at their annual meeting that their company could remain independent if the decision were in their hands. But they have little more influence than the consumers who react with shock, sometimes misplaced, at such financial moves.

These two particular companies have a special place in popular feeling because of their owners' non-conformist social responsibility in the era before the welfare state. Their fate may therefore give a more powerful message about the changing climate of European business than all the Government's efforts.

FROM POLITICS TO OLYMPICS

The poor showing by President Roh Tae Woo's Democratic Justice Party in South Korea's parliamentary elections is a good sign for the fledgling South Korean democracy. It suggests that, by Korean standards, the elections were fairly managed. The allegations of fraud, that have so often followed South Korean elections, are weaker than in the past. As both the government and opposition parties seem ready to accept the result, politics — for a few months at least — are more likely to be conducted in Parliament than on the streets.

Whether the results of the elections will make a major contribution to the good of South Korea in the longer term is another matter. Neither the governing Democratic Justice Party of President Roh Tae Woo, nor the two main opposition parties together have gained an absolute majority. The balance is held by what has been described as a "maverick conservative" party, the New Democratic Republican Party, led by Mr Kim Jong Pil, former head of the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency.

The government is appointed by the President and he will be able to rule even without a parliamentary majority, but its position is likely to become increasingly uncomfortable. It may seek to do a deal with Mr Kim Jong Pil, or with either of the main opposition parties, the Party for Peace and Democracy of Mr Kim Dae Jung, and the Renaissance Democratic Party of Mr Kim Young Sam, which are at odds with each other. The next few months will see much bargaining as the parties jockey for position.

Although they may be competing for a share of the power, the parties take a similar approach to economic and social questions. The great national issue — reunification with the North — is unlikely to return to the real

agenda soon, so they can well agree to differ on how to pursue it.

Moreover, despite considerable popular hostility to the United States, neither of the opposition parties has adopted an anti-American stance. Their leaders may recall that American intervention saved them on occasion from imprisonment and worse under the previous military government. This should make coalition government easier than it might otherwise be.

The real divisions between the parties result from the events of the past decades, and reflect their divergent views of military involvement in government. Mr Roh Tae Woo is the direct successor of the military government. Both the main opposition leaders were imprisoned by it, and their followers were tortured and killed. They want redress.

Mr Kim Dae Jung, in particular, sees himself duty bound to seek a full inquiry into the savage suppression of the Kwangju disturbances in 1980, since the bulk of his support comes from that area. So an agreement there to let sleeping dogs lie is not likely — especially since the dogs in question, the army and intelligence services, are far from fully asleep and will be following current events closely.

With the Olympics approaching, South Korea will be in the eyes of the world. This should moderate the behaviour of all parties. In particular, they must be encouraged to keep their power struggles confined to Parliament, and away from the streets.

They must never lose sight of the tyranny to the north. South Koreans have a special interest in the stability of their reborn democracy, won at considerable human cost. They should exercise every restraint to make sure that it survives.

Role of Lords in poll tax clash

From Lord Halsbury of St Marylebone, KG, CH
Sir, Despite his undoubted brilliance, courtesy and charm, Lord Jenkins of Hillhead (April 26) is rather out of his depth in constitutional matters.

Until the unhappy rejection by the Lords of the 1909 Budget, the prevailing doctrine was that, while the Lords could not dispute the Commons privilege by amending a taxation provision, it could none the less reject a whole Finance Bill in toto. This position is more or less reflected in the Australian Constitution of 1900 (where, however, both Houses are elective), and this led to the rather unedifying constitutional crisis there in 1975 between Sir John Kerr and Mr Whitlam.

What Halsbury and his Diehards were fighting for, and lost, was the right to reject and not the right to amend which had been tacitly abandoned long before 1900. Halsbury was the general editor and not the author of Halsbury's Laws of England. I was quoting from the 4th edition which gives the state of the law in July 1980 and not 1909.

The title authors of the title "Parliament" are, respectively Lord Elwyn Jones, then Lord Chancellor, Lord Henderson of Brompton (then Clerk of the Parliaments) and Sir Richard Baines (then Clerk of the House of Commons), a formidable trio with whom Lord Jenkins would be unwise to do battle.

The conventions of the Constitution regarding the rejection (as distinct from amendment) of Bills are only partly contained in the Parliament Acts 1911 and 1949. It is now generally considered unconstitutional for the House of Lords to reject on second reading a Government Bill introduced after a general election when the proposal embodying it was contained in the manifesto before the election and the Bill has been passed by the Commons.

But my letter to you (April 23) referred to the debate on Mr Bates' amendment and not to the supposed power to reject which, under present conventions, is far more constrained in its proper use.

Yours etc,
HAILSHAM (Editor in Chief, Halsbury's Laws of England, 4th edition),
House of Lords,
April 26.

From Lord Chelwood
Sir, Lord Rathbone, who succeeded me as MP for Lewes, draws attention (April 23) to the role of the Parliament summoned by Simon de Montfort in 1265. It was to protest against the absolute authority of the executive.

For the first time, as well as prelates and barons, the sheriffs were ordered to send to Westminster "loyal, honest and discreet knights of each shire", and they were joined by citizens and burgesses from the main cities. In other words, it was the first English Parliament that could be termed "representative".

After the Battle of Lewes, an unknown noble wrote "The Song of Lewes", in which he advises: "Let a prince to reign that he may never find it necessary to avoid depending on his subjects..."

I suggest that this advice is as sound today as it was seven centuries ago, and with the utmost respect to Lord Halsbury (April 23), that it is more relevant than the constitutional niceties of the 17th century.

Yours sincerely,
CHELWOOD,
House of Lords,
April 25.

Juveniles in custody

From the Director of the Prison Reform Trust
Sir, In his letter today (April 21) the Minister of State at the Home Office, Mr John Patten, rightly lauds the dramatic reduction in the use of custody against juveniles over the past five years.

However, he singularly fails to demonstrate why custody should still be retained for 14-year-olds boys when it is not available for girls of the same age; nor why these boys should be subject to a custodial regime which is harsher and more rigorous than is to be found anywhere in the adult penal system.

Mr Patten clearly shares the long-established objections to custody for juveniles — that it is expensive, ineffective and often counter-productive. The report stage of the Criminal Justice Bill provides an opportunity to end the sexual discrimination in juvenile sentencing and to further promote the shift in attitude towards the treatment of juvenile offenders which the courts have already shown.

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN SHAW, Director,
Prison Reform Trust,
59 Caledonian Road, NI,
April 21.

Lucia miscast

From Mr Bernard Denvir
Sir, It seems at least a bit petty, Not to give to Donizetti The credit of composing, at least in part, A work which (radio programmes, April 25) you assign to Mozart.

Yours etc,
BERNARD DENVIR,
85 Knaith Road, SE5,
April 22.

Dilemma over electricity industry

From the General Secretary of the Engineers' and Managers' Association

Sir, I was surprised to read your report (April 22) on the views of the Association for the Conservation of Energy (Ace) about the US regulatory system for electrical utilities.

We also have studied the American regulatory system and we agree with Mr Spicer (Under Secretary of State for Energy) and not with Ace about the merits of the American approach. We visited a representative group of American private utilities and the relevant utility commissions in the autumn of 1984 and subsequently published the most comprehensive account of it which, up to that time, existed in this country.

The utilities were unanimous in their view that the regulatory system in the States inhibited investment in large capital projects. That is why no new nuclear stations and no large coal or oil-fired stations have been ordered for the last decade or so. The utilities still regard large generating units as being the most economic, but were not prepared to take the financial risks arising from the operation of their regulatory system.

A basic weakness in the system is that it has become unclear as to who is responsible for ensuring that there is enough electricity — the utilities or the commissioners. Nowhere did we find that critical ambiguity satisfactorily resolved.

We also found that "shadow management" had become an increasing problem. That is to say,

the utility commissioners were increasingly second-guessing the management of the utilities after they had had to take critical decisions.

It is true there are great varieties in practice in different parts of the US and what I have said is only a generalisation. It is also true that there are some excellent features of the American system, but they are not the point of this letter.

Detailed regulation of the massive electricity supply industry in this country (there is no equivalent in the US) would be a monstrosity. It would mean there would be a massive bureaucratic machine effectively taking key management decisions without any responsibility for management itself, or any competence in that field, and while doubtless Parliament would change the rules from time to time, for all practical purposes the regulatory machine would not be answerable to anyone.

I agree that regulating a privatised electricity industry in this country is a dauntingly difficult thing to get right, if it can be got right at all. That is the dilemma which the Government has brought upon itself by deciding to privatise the industry first, before determining whether an adequate regulatory regime could be devised beforehand.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN LYONS,
General Secretary,
Engineers' and Managers' Association,
Station House,
Fox Lane North,
Chertsey, Surrey,
April 22.

Recasting Nato

From Mr Frank Allauin

Sir, Your leader of April 25 comments on the Thatcher Government's decision to postpone all NATO plans to Denmark *pro tem* as helping to "concentrate Danish minds" on the issue. This appears to many of us as a slight case of blackmail.

"The defence of Denmark means almost as much to the rest of Europe as it does to the Danes themselves," you state. It is impossible to defend Denmark — or Europe — with nuclear weapons. It is as ridiculous as preparing to defend one's home against a burglar with an atom bomb. Goodbye burglar, householder and home as well. That's what many Danes are thinking.

NATO plans for reinforcement of Denmark in wartime would have to be scrapped if they refused nuclear armed ships, your editorial continues. And about time. There have been great and hopeful changes in the last three years. The INF (intermediate-range nuclear forces) treaty has been signed in Washington. Major cuts in inter-continental nuclear are now under negotiation. NATO has maintained its policy for 30 years

without recasting or even reconsideration.

It is time it did change. Views of Soviet superiority in military strength have altered. The American Chiefs of Staff now hold that there is approximate equality. Mr Gorbachev has proposed that there should be symmetrical reduction, with his country coming down to the US level in any category of arms in which it was superior, with the US similarly reducing to the Soviet level in those where they had greater strength.

What, I suggest, is really alarming NATO is the fear that present East-West talks might succeed, thereby removing the whole rationale for the colossal dangerous and costly military preparations by both sides.

The Danish Prime Minister has called an election on the issue. In a similar situation Dr Lange courageously stood by his pledge — and won the subsequent New Zealand general election by a bigger majority. Yours sincerely,
FRANK ALLAUIN
(Vice-President, CND),
1 South Drive,
Manchester,
April 25.

Neonatal priorities

From Dr C. B. Vulliamy

Sir, I am pleased you have highlighted the difficulties facing neonatal paediatricians ("Withdrawing treatment" can be justified, report, April 21; Doctor of the Year award, April 15; Life or death for a baby, April 22).

The decision to give high-tech care to extremely small babies should not be a scientific one based on trying to achieve survival. It is a matter for weighing up the likelihood of handicaps and their long-term effects on child and family. It requires a delicate combination of trust, knowledge and judgement that must not be clouded by enthusiasm.

Unfortunately, in intensive medicine, there is always the danger that the blinkered over-enthusiastic application of skills may lead to unrealistic optimism in parents and the more junior staff who may have initiated care. Parents may feel under pressure and confused by the number of staff involved. They may not be aware of, or receptive to, the possibility of long-term problems but an outsider may help put things into perspective.

No intensive care is guaranteed with success and no parent or doctor should feel obligated to give it at any cost. We need to be completely honest about what we can achieve for these small infants and use our technology appropriately.

Yours faithfully,
C. B. VULLIAMY,
1 Dinglewood Close,
Coombe Dingle,
Bristol, Avon,
April 25.

Enter the Metaphor

From Mrs H. Green
Sir, Mr Bloomer (April 25) should add to his list of Metaphor clouds that will "bubble up" to produce "more organised" showers.

Yours faithfully,
H. GREEN,
8 Borrowdale Avenue,
Ipswich, Suffolk,
April 25.

From Mr Jeremy Maas
Sir, A female petrol pump attendant, while filling up my tank, by a quiet country road, glanced up at the scudding clouds and observed: "Nice sunny periods we're having."

Yours faithfully,
JEREMY MAAS,
Hook Farm House,
Ritchingfield,
Nr Horsham, West Sussex,
April 25.

Hair of the dog — and others

From Mr Richard J. Martin

Sir, Usually the 40 million or so British sheep and their wonderfully diverse fleeces are quite sufficient to provide wool from which to obtain our raw material. Apart from making our own choice from this woolly cornucopia, we are quite used to sheep farmers, keen to add more value to their produce in this age of agricultural diversification, bringing their own fleeces (often of rare and curious quality) for processing into yarn and cloth.

Lately, however, this diversification has become distinctly more lateral. Mrs de Bunsen's dog hair-spinning friend (April 22) is but one exponent.

In the last week or so we have processed 50lb of dog hair sent airmail by a New York professor (eventually several splendid white rugs will wing their way home-wards), and entertained half-a-dozen rabbit breeders, two llama owners, a goat person and an energetic currier-comber of Shetland ponies who wish us to process their various fibres.

I await next week with interest. Yours sincerely,
R. J. MARTIN,
Cotswold Woollen Weavers,
Fitzkins, Nr Lechlade,
Gloucestershire,
April 20.

ON THIS DAY

APRIL 28 1851

Frederic Skley (1798-1872), son of a Russian merchant in London, rose to become a Fellow of the Royal Society and president of the Royal College of Surgeons. He made many contributions to The Times on a variety of medical subjects.

SKLEY ON OPERATIVE SURGERY

... Mr. Skley very properly contends that an appeal to the knife should be the very last resort of the honest and intelligent surgeon. In the case of operations of expediency — operations, that is to say "which are undertaken for the purpose of curing deformity, by the removal or division of sound parts, or of painful diseases, the evil of which does not exceed the level of inconvenience" — our author would seem, indeed, to suggest the propriety of hearing quietly the file we have, rather than fly to others that we know not of. In respect of operations of necessity, he still contends that "the knife should be essentially conservative" in its action. He narrates a story of an eminent man, who, on being told by a medical friend that he had just witnessed "a beautiful operation", looked on his informant with an air of indignation, and replied, "Sir, I do not comprehend what a 'beautiful operation' means. I have never seen the operation to which the term 'beautiful' could apply." Who that has once ventured into the operating theatre of a public hospital upon a field-day, and noted the excited scene there, can have withdrawn from the unwelcome atmosphere without the feeling that there is no more terrible temptation to human infirmity can present itself than that which follows the upward progress of the successful operator? Well balanced indeed must be the judgment, perfect the sense of honour, unblemished the humanity of the man who, loving true fame, courting honour, and eager for reward, finds himself invited by the applause and commendation of crowds to pursue the open road that directly leads to all. There are times when nature and her creative powers left to themselves, or humbly helped, may do the work of the knife more successfully than the instrument itself, and perform for the patient services wholly out of the power of the operator. The noble words of Mr. Skley is a plea for nature against unnecessary interference. When intervention is essential to the preservation of life, no teacher can commend a bolder practice. But so long as the surgeon approaches the house of life, if not to experiment wantonly upon the sacred structure, at all events chiefly to exhibit his own consummate skill and to render suffering and bodily sorrow subservient to his ambitious desire for *gloria*, Mr. Skley denounces the unrighteous intrusion. Surgical operations of late years have led to distinction and honour — to unexpected elevation and rapid fortune. They have won in a day for the operator more than years of unobtrusive labour could otherwise have gained. An operation has been witnessed as a spectacle, and audiences altogether oblivious of the patient have judged of the merit of their actor by the rapidity of his performance and the staidness of his manner. His triumphs have been recorded on the second hand of the watch. The part of such victories is obvious. Mr. Skley's reference to a timely and congenial hint to the rising generation of medical practitioners, and we thank him sincerely for its utterance.

* Operative Surgery, by Frederic C. Skley, F.R.S. London: Churchill, 1850.

HEALTH

Smoking behind closed doors

Growing numbers of employers are bowing to pressure from staff and confining smokers to office 'sin bins'. Does it work, and is it legal? Lee Rodwell reports

They call it the sin bin. It is the only place in the Edinburgh offices of Kwik-Fit Holdings where the 60 staff are allowed to indulge in the guilty pleasure of smoking. Not that it is always pleasurable. In fact, according to Tom Farmer, the manager, people can sometimes be seen having a cigarette in the car park because, even with the window open, the sin bin gets so smoky that the smokers cannot stand it. Despite this, both smokers and non-smokers agree that the new policy — introduced at the start of this year — has been a success.

There are no figures showing how many British companies have no-smoking policies of one kind or another, although those that do include Boots, Cambridge University Press, Private Patients Plan, British Telecom and IBM. However, a MORI survey carried out for the Health Education Authority last autumn among 102 personnel directors, randomly selected from *The Times*'s top 1,000 companies in the UK, found that 16 per cent had a formal written policy on smoking, compared with 6 per cent in 1982. A further 25 per cent said they had plans to implement a formal policy within two to three years, or had a policy under consideration; and a third of respondents, while having no formal policy, had some restrictions on smoking.

At present, restrictions on smokers in Britain are a lot less rigorous than on their counterparts elsewhere (in New York, for instance, one of the most draconian pieces of anti-smoking legislation in the United States came into force this month with stringent rules about smoking on public transport and in public buildings, cabs and restaurants). Yet since the Froggatt Report concluded earlier this year that there was a link between passive smoking and lung cancer, there seems little doubt that non-smokers will become increasingly vocal and more and more companies will introduce "sin bins" or ban smoking from specific areas of work.

Dorothy Mills, aged 23, who works in the computer room at Kwik-Fit, was in favour of the sin bin: she is one of the two non-smokers in a department of eight. "I work in the middle of the room and I used to get smoke from all angles. By late

afternoon there was a real build-up. Sometimes I'd say it was pretty bad and they'd open a window, but I was glad when the policy was introduced. The atmosphere is so much better."

This has proved to be true in more than one sense. Another non-smoker, Lex Yuill, 29, who works in credit control, says: "We are about half and half in our office. But the more we created about their smoking, the more they resolved to keep on. It hardened attitudes. For the first two or three weeks after the ban, things were a bit difficult. They were on edge but the non-smokers backed off, let them say their piece and didn't rub it in. Now I'd say the majority of smokers wouldn't want to go back to smoking at their desks."

Lynda Hindle, 22, who works in the customer services department and has been smoking about 15 cigarettes a day since she was 16, supports this view. "It can be difficult at times. This is a busy office and when the phones are going that's when you want a cigarette. It's not very nice having to go down to the sin bin — it's full of smoke and often freezing because the windows are open. But it's got to be better for everyone. I choose to smoke — they don't. They shouldn't have to inhale my smoke."

The customer services manager, Derek May, was probably the heaviest smoker in the building — he started 20 years ago and at 36 was getting through more than 40 cigarettes a day, with at least 25 of those at work. He voted against the change and says: "I was annoyed when it was announced. It felt as though I was being dictated to but I had to reflect on the situation — I hold a responsible position in the company — and I had to accept it. I never thought about leaving."

"Oddly enough, the first couple of weeks weren't too bad. It's harder now. I've actually cut my intake to about 15 a day and I don't smoke that much at home. But I have noticed I smoke more if I go out for a meal or down to the pub."

Frank Wild, who is in his fifties and works in sales, was involved in carrying out the initial survey about whether or not to ban smoking. The vote was 63 per cent for a ban, 37 per cent against. When the ban was introduced on January 1, he was smoking more than 20 cigarettes a day. Now he is down to about six. "I voted for a non-smoking office. I was



Where there's smoke: the Kwik-Fit sin bin, introduced with a promise of £1,000 for charity if the rules were kept

'It's not very nice having to go down to the sin bin — it's full of smoke. But I choose to smoke — they don't'

working with two non-smokers who made it obvious they didn't like my smoking and I thought it might help me stop," he says. "It's annoying to have to go downstairs — so you get used to going for longer periods without. One thing that has happened is that I light up when I leave work. I never used to smoke in the car — I hate cars that smell of smoke — but now I feel I deserve a cigarette."

Nobody left the company as a result of the new ruling, but has productivity suffered, with smokers away from their desks from time to time? Farmer believes not. "We work on a daily or weekly basis here and if people have to work late to finish something, then they do. So it hasn't made any difference."

To encourage smokers to stick to the new rules, Kwik-Fit offered to donate £100 a week to a local charity for the first 10 weeks of the new policy, providing no one smoked where they should not; £1,000 was duly sent off.

But if Kwik-Fit believes in the carrot, it could be argued that Ashford Borough Council believes in the stick. Last November, after a ballot of the 350-strong workforce and having given three months' notice of the change, it amended contracts of employment to implement a total non-smoking ban apart from in one section of the staff room.

they have not yet had to give anyone a verbal warning, but "unless you are prepared to back a policy it will fairly quickly be challenged. It would be sad if we had to sack someone for smoking at work but, after all, the majority of people wished to have this policy," he says.

"When we advertise we make it plain we have a no-smoking policy and if anything this has had a positive effect on recruitment. There has been so much general interest we ran a seminar last week on how to introduce a no-smoking policy, to which delegates from health and local authorities and the private sector came."

If an employer wants to introduce a no-smoking policy there is little a smoker can do about it, providing certain steps are followed, says Gillian Howard, a London lawyer and industrial relations consultant who has written a paper summarizing the legal issues of smoking at work.

In 1985 a smoker, Mrs Watson, returned from sick leave to her job as secretary for a firm of insurance brokers to discover that, along with a move to new offices, a no-smoking rule had been introduced. She was told that if she did not comply with the rule her employment would be terminated. But the Birmingham Industrial Tribunal ruled that the company had acted unreasonably and was in breach of the original contract of employment.

However, more recently, a Southampton industrial tribunal ruled that another smoker, Mr Rogers, could not claim constructive dismissal because of the introduction of a no-smoking policy at the microfilm duplicator firm where he worked. Even though there was no negotiation with the workforce, the tribunal concluded that because the employer discussed the smoking ban for more than a year before the policy came into force, and gave four months' notice of changing the works rules, it had acted reasonably.

Gillian Howard advises employers to proceed in a "sensible, lawful way" working through the consultation and educational processes, and giving reasonable notice of a change.

However, she believes many employers will go on maintaining the status quo because Froggatt stopped short of recommending legislation, although she argues that current laws could be used effectively. "For instance, given the evidence about passive smoking, if an environmental health officer went into a smoke-fogged office he could issue an improvement notice under the present Health and Safety at Work Act advising the employer to ban smoking or have restricted areas."

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Slips that endanger surgeons

The recent death from Aids of Dr David Collings, the surgeon who had practised in Zimbabwe, has drawn attention to the possible hazards to medical staff operating on infected patients. News reports of his death disclosed that surgeons working in Africa did not always wear gloves, and that the same gloves were sometimes worn twice. A well known surgeon recently told *The Times* that he pricked his finger while operating at least once on any day when he was in the theatre.

MEDICAL BRIEFING

Dr Thomas Stuttford

However, he may be as optimistic as he is gifted. A recent experiment by a surgical team at the Leicester Royal Infirmary demonstrated that the overall perforation rate of gloves used during surgery was 37.5 per cent per operation. Checks had shown that all

the control gloves were perforation-free when examined before use. Not all members of the operating team are likely to suffer to the same extent, however. The surgeon and his theatre nurse had most holes in their gloves — 48 and 42 per cent respectively, the

latter from handling sharp instruments. The first and second assistants to the surgeons fared better. Most of the perforations went unnoticed by the team; the surgeon was aware of only 38 per cent of the times he pricked himself, the nurse noticed 9.8 per cent of incidents which perforated her gloves, the first assistant was aware of 41 per cent, and the second assistant never noticed when he was pricked at all.

Fact and fiction

Dr Somerset Maugham described how actors and actresses tend to assume in real life the fictional characters they play on the stage; but seldom can anybody have done it as completely as Sharon Gless, the actress who plays the fair-haired American police sergeant in *Cagney and Lacey*. The film character is an alcoholic who is fighting her addiction; now actress Gless has been admitted to a clinic to be dried out after taking to the bottle, reportedly following a row with her lover.

Women have a greater risk than men of developing cirrhosis, and if they stop drinking the damage is less likely to regress; but as the disease is more common in men most of the research has been done on the male liver. Recent studies at the Bupa Medical Centre in London by Dr Carolyn Ritchie, Dr Ian Kelsey Fry and Miss Sharon Allaway, with Dr Gil Thompson from the Hammersmith Hospital, used the CAT scan in a sophisticated way to measure the degree of fatty infiltration of the liver. They showed that the standard liver function blood tests are not an accurate guide to the amount of liver damage, or the likelihood of developing cirrhosis.

Their research has demonstrated that a quarter of men who take eight or more units of alcohol a day (one unit equals half a pint, a glass of wine, or a pub tot of spirit), will develop severe fatty degeneration of the liver; between 10 and 30 per cent of these will progress to full cirrhosis of the liver. The greater the fatty infiltration, the greater the chance of cirrhosis. Heavy drinkers who have been told that they have normal liver function tests can no longer be certain that they are not in danger of developing cirrhosis, and will be well advised to seek out this specialized form of liver scan.

Ulcer optimism

Lord Tonsypandy, formerly the Speaker George Thomas, counters chronic bronchitis, the Welsh disease, by taking a holiday in the sun during the worst of the winter weather. But this year cheating the season did not work its usual magic, as he started to suffer increasingly severe abdominal pain until eventually he needed to seek medical help while abroad. The surgeon diagnosed a duodenal ulcer, which he told his team was the largest he had ever seen in his surgical career. Tonsypandy was prescribed an H2 antagonist and barely a month later the ulcer had disappeared without trace.

His troubles may not be over, however, for there is a strong statistical likelihood that his ulcer will relapse. Research has shown that the H2 antagonists are splendid at healing an ulcer but that within 12 months the majority, unless a maintenance dose of the drug is taken regularly, recur. Dr Paul Miller's team working in Manchester in 1981 showed that 85 per cent of duodenal ulcers treated with Tagamet (an H2 antagonist) relapse. In 1986 four doctors in Leeds and Dundee noted a 78 per cent recurrence rate, and at about the same time a paper published by Dr Frank Lee showed that in his patients treated with the other commonly prescribed H2 antagonist, Zantac, there was an 89 per cent recurrence rate.

A treatment less well publicized is De-Nol, a bismuth salt, tripotassium dicitrate bismuthate, which cuts the recurrence rate by over half. A possible explanation for the success of De-Nol is that this colloidal bismuth salt has an anti-bacterial action, for there is increasing evidence that persistent or recurrent peptic ulceration may be due in part to infection of the mucosa by an organism *Campylobacter pylori*, not to be confused with *Campylobacter jejuni*, a cause of food poisoning. The colloidal bismuth does not owe its efficiency to its antibacterial action alone, for it also exerts a cytoprotective

effect by encouraging prostaglandin production, and provides local physical protection by binding efficiently to the ulcer crater. The formulation of the salt is all-important; initially in order to be effective it had to be taken in liquid form, but this and a later chewable tablet produced staining of the teeth and tongue. Recently the manufacturers have introduced tablets which can be swallowed, and do not stain the mouth. Research workers are now trying to find an antibiotic which will attack *Campylobacter pylori*, but again formulation will be critical; so far the most encouraging results have been obtained with special preparations of amoxycillin.

Rural invasion

Foxes travel along railway lines and colonize suburban gardens; kestrels follow the motorways into the towns where they are now happy establishing themselves on the edges of tower blocks. But not all the migration is one way. Tinea is the fungus which gives rise to the twin lists of foot and groin rot, as they were known to the troop sergeants during basic training, or athlete's foot and dithach, as they were referred to in more refined circles. It also migrates; but it is the town variety, *Trichophyton rubrum*, which has been carried by Londoners along the M5 motorway and is now eroding the hold the rural species of tinea.

Trichophyton verrucosum and *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*, have on the groins, between the toes, and under the toenails of the Somerset locals. Pulse magazine reports that Brian Greatorex of the Taunton public health laboratory has been studying tinea for more than 30 years. He has now looked at nearly 7,000 specimens and is not at all pleased with the invasion. *T. rubrum* is a very persistent organism; an infection caused by it can take months to cure, whereas its country cousins, although they cause a severe local reaction, are easily eradicated by any of the usual fungicidal creams.



Cause for concern? Dr Alistair Hay displays two widely-sold garden products

The use of chemicals as clandestine weapons has been outlawed in Britain since the 1950s. But on the shelves of hardware stores and garden centres you may still find weedkillers that contain 245T and its contaminant dioxin, responsible for the devastation wrought by Agent Orange in Vietnam. And the combination of 245T and 24D used to scorch the Ho Chi Minh Trail can be found in some bramble and brushwood killers, while certain insecticides use organo-phosphorus compounds similar to those employed in the German nerve gas experiments of the 1930s.

Not so long ago a man died of a muscle-wasting, motor neurone disease which his doctors traced back to the day he sprayed two cans of a well-known brand of ant killer in a poorly ventilated ladder. The label warned against breathing the spray, and the man had inhaled an exceedingly large quantity of the pesticide, but according to one of the team of neurologists who treated him at Birmingham's Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Dr Adrian Williams, further medical investigation could be needed into the potential long-term effects of exposure to smaller doses of such chemicals. "It's our job as medics — I'm not saying it's up to the insecticide manufacturers — to try to discover whether there's any exposure in common to the patients who come to us with this type of disease," he says.

Up the garden path?

Before Bank holiday gardening fever sets in, take a cautious look in your shed

have been developed to target the enemy more specifically to destroy pests without any disastrous effect on the rest of the food chain. Nippon, the ant killer implicated in reports of the death of the man in Birmingham from motor neurone disease symptoms, contained permethrin, one of the pyrethroids, and chlordane, which is a growing lobby in the United States is fighting to ban because of a possible cancer link. The formula has since been altered — although not because of the incident, Nippon's manufacturer Synchemicals stresses that "in the case of most ant or wasp killers you'd have to absorb about a litre for a lethal dose". Chemical industry spokesmen are quick to point out their good track record, and the responsibility and reliability of their products; environmental purists are equally adamant that nature has her own sensible ways of dealing with pests, and that chemical

meddling is not only unnecessary but dangerous.

Dr Edward Spiers of Leeds University, author of a major book on chemical warfare, is one of those who holds the middle ground, a wary compromise. He cheerfully admits that "my own weed killer contains 24D which was used in Agent Orange, but I handle it carefully, always with rubber gloves, and dilute it well".

Dr Alistair Hay of the Department of Chemical Pathology at Leeds University, an internationally acknowledged expert in the field, notes that "the poison paracetamol — lethal when ingested, but not so dangerous in cases of skin contact — is used in Weedol and other brands here although it is banned or restricted in some countries".

But Dr Peter Slade, head of product stewardship for ICI, pooh-poohs concern about paracetamol, if it is used properly, and counters: "We are working to restore its registration in Germany, so the only country in which paracetamol is fully banned is Sweden." Despite this paracetamol has disappeared from many products.

Hay is primarily interested in the health and safety of workers in the chemical and agricultural industry, and seeing that "vital information is passed down which will allow them to make an informed choice and take the necessary precautions".

Slade says that ICI is experimenting with symbols and illustrations that will be clear even to the illiterate. He stresses that under the terms of the new Food and Environment Protection Act, active ingredients must by law be displayed in advertisements.

Packaging is also important. Hay says; it should be designed so that if a solution requires mixing or diluting none of it need touch the hands. He is pleased to report that "market leaders such as Monsanto are improving the design of the packaging so that the dispensing is done into a sealed unit rather than a cap".

Victoria McKee
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The first word in decoration



Toulouse Monsieur Rigot implores you to sit on the cat
New York Lee Mindel needs six shades of white to colour the hall
Haarlem Globe trotter pumps half-a-million volts into Holland
London André de Cacqueray transfers petit France to South Ken
Andalusia Jaime Parlade popularises his library ceiling

The last word in taste

252 pages in the May issue; on sale April 28

A Condé Nast Publication

مكتبة الأصيل

BOOKS

مكزامن الأجهل

Bad news by cross and gun

Peter Ackroyd on
a new evangelical
imperialism
for lesser tribes
without the law

THE MISSIONARIES
By Norman Lewis
Secker & Warburg, £10.95

America in order to glimpse the Huichol Indians, a tribe that had very little contact with the outside world and as a result had managed to keep its ancient religion and art intact. That is, until the missionaries arrived in order to "civilize" them. Their talk was of conversion, but what this really meant was a form of denaturing — intermarriage with other tribes was considered a useful expedient in the dilution of the identity of this particular tribe; at the same time almost all of its art and religion were extinguished so that the Huichol could be born again within some abstract American religious hegemony.

The methods of achieving this blessed goal have not changed much over the centuries, and the American fundamentalists might have learned them at the feet of their evangelical predecessors some 150 years before. First they ensure that the Indians are given gifts and "rewards" so that they become dependent upon them; and then they are put to work, becoming little better than slaves. And the fact that this process of "assimilation" has remained remarkably similar over the years is largely because it reflects one aspect of Christianity in miniature form: the sternness, the belief in labour, the emphasis on sinfulness, and the overriding need to control people who are no more than creatures of darkness, are characteristics of the religion of death, a minority faith which is

not exclusively Christian but which has done some of its best work within that particular creed. Indeed certain missionaries even went so far as to rewrite the Bible in order to demonstrate that it was the Indians themselves who had actually crucified Christ.

It is hard not to see in all this a neurotic fear of the darkness which the Indians were supposed to represent, so that in a sense the missionaries were confronting their own lost selves when they encountered the Indian tribes. In Europe such fear of self-knowledge would provide a welcome opportunity for self-flagellation, fasting, and weeping. But in the dark continent of South America objects of quite another kind could be found for penance and for punishment.

That in itself is not the whole story, of course, and Norman Lewis also reveals how difficult it is to separate religious longings from imperial aspirations. It is clear, for example, that the missionaries of the 20th century have travelled alongside the geologist and the mineral prospector in their search for territory to exploit in any number of ways.

Indians who wished to defend their ancestral lands were generally considered to be nothing other than a dangerous nuisance, and sometimes it is easier to quell a nuisance with the fear of hell fire than with anything of a more commercial nature. This process began in the Fifties, and according to Lewis, is still continuing under the aegis of two missionary groups who call themselves the New Tribes Mission and the Summer Institute of Linguistics. Only last year, for example, a member of the New Tribes Mission told the Indians of one village to stop all work, get rid of their shotguns and fishing gear, and kill their dogs as the second coming of Christ was at hand. The Indians obeyed, and were only rescued from starvation by the arrival of the National Police.

If this extraordinary book has a fault, it is only a venial one since it



GUYTON BOYD HART

Satire of cult and thrust

FICTION
Stuart Evans

S.
By John Updike
André Deutsch, £10.95
COME TO THE EDGE
By David Hart
Hutchinson, £12.95
TELL IT ME AGAIN
By John Fuller
Chatto & Windus, £10.95

S. is Sarah Worth, a silly, selfish, mildly paranoid New Englander who has gone out a considerable step further than the rest of her yoga-dabbling circle by joining the settlement in Arizona of a publicity-wise guru. She vindicates herself and ails her cherished resentments in letters to her husband, mother, and daughter, while in tapes to her best friend she is lavishly frank about all manner of forays into self-discovery. Communications relating to money and possessions, however, reveal that Sarah's obsession with the cult has in no way impinged upon her innate venal acumen.

John Updike's very funny satire not only pierces the occluded hocus-pocus of Lego religion which exploits the gullible and self-deluded, using cant words and phrases to point the comedy and force of his situations (for which he provides a glossary), but probes more deeply and seriously the inadequacies on which superstitious skulduggery battens. The panoramic view of the settlement and the full frontal portrait of the guru are etched in acid.

Come to the Edge is also rich in satire, just as ferocious but more sinister than Mr Updike's. First of all, though, it is the history of Dov, who has always refused to conform or even to entertain for a moment the concerns of others. The author's intention appears to be to present the ultimate free spirit striving to be an individual: instead he offers a psychopath. Perhaps this is deliberate. As Dov moves through a gallery of grotesques, David Hart's political and social flail misses few targets: the loony Right is lashed as mercilessly as the crassly anarchic Left, the landed gentry as relentlessly as entrepreneurial criminals. The fiercest scouring is, however, kept for opportunistic "middle-way" politicians, represented as full of sentence with no substance. Mr Hart is a leading radical Conservative. In this novel he seems to be a front-running misanthrope. It remains to be said that the narrative technique (with one or two convenient focal lapses) is brilliant, and the writing in this thoroughly unpleasant book is consistently good.

If prose (with a respectful nod to Ezra Pound) should ideally be at least as well written as poetry,

readers may approach a novel by John Fuller with confidence. The descriptions of creative effort and technical endeavour among musicians are ambitious and triumphantly successful. Mr Fuller is also excellent when dealing in abstractions or describing states of semi-conscious awareness. He is less adept at dialogue. As long as the novel deals with the relationship of a British composer with an American jazz singer, Virginia Gerald, it is completely absorbing. When she disappears and he determines to track her down, it degenerates into a detective plot without much tension. The character of the singer's Svengalian mentor, the songwriter Sammy West, is menacingly well-drawn. His lyrics, however, freely quoted, are intricate but unconvincing. He is allegedly the peer of Cole Porter; he does not live on the same street.

The most notable achievement of Hilary Mantel's *Eight Months on Ghazal Street* (Viking, £11.95) is its vivid descriptive prose. But this does less than justice to the intricate chronicle of the life of an emancipated woman in Saudi Arabia, a country for whose people, customs, and taboos the author seems to nourish an unquenchable and eminently understandable loathing. Frances Shore's chagrin and frustration are interwoven into a gripping mystery about what is going on in an empty flat in the company block on Ghazal Street where she and her civil-engineer husband live. Perhaps the brief final section is intended to express the futility and submission which even the most liberated woman must accept when chasing the fast rival.

Expat manners

Isabel Raphael

SUMMER'S LEASE
By John Mortimer
Viking, £11.95

John Mortimer, writing with customary elegance, seems to have produced ideal holiday reading. Contemporary life, especially among the expatriate British in Tuscany, is satirized just broadly enough for readers to laugh at their neighbours without feeling uncomfortable themselves.

What is the mystery of the Tuscan villa? Why has its owner handed over *La Felicità* with such an extraordinary list of dos and don'ts for its tenants? Enter Molly Pargeter, schoolgirl detective disguised as urban housewife, who can sniff out a scent even in the *Daily Telegraph* advertisements. Saddle with middle-class impedimenta (but also with a small private income) she carries her protesting family to Tuscany and sets out to solve the riddle of her

missing landlord, with whom she shares an unexpected taste for Italian primitives. What a pity that, with so much going for him, John Mortimer has written such a flimsy novel. An effortless read, it is ultimately a disappointment. Except for Molly, whose inconsistencies are at least natural, no character rings true, the suspense leads nowhere, and the "comical" father is relentlessly unfunny. This may well be the holiday book no one bothers to bring back home.

Playful old Ploop!

NOVEL
OF THE WEEK

Victoria Glendinning

BLUEBEARD
By Kurt Vonnegut
Cape, £10.95

of the artist of "moderate giftedness", are the topics that exercise Karabekian in his autobiography. In a medieval community, he says, a moderately gifted artist was a champion. Moderate giftedness has been made useless by technology, starting with the printing

press and the camera. Now the world can get along with about half a dozen champions in any field, and they're often the wrong ones. "Tremendous concentrations of paper wealth have made it possible for a few persons or institutions to endow certain sorts of human playfulness with inappropriate and therefore distressing seriousness."

Vonnegut might be distressed if his own playfulness were analysed seriously. He wants his smoke-screen. But it's hard not to see the antics of *Bluebeard* as expressing a gnawing anxiety about the value of an artist's life-work. The painter Karabekian, who made and wrecked his career with flat fields of Sateen Dura-Luxe colour di-

vided up by stuck-on tapes, began life as a realist, apprenticed to a Norman-Rockwell-type illustrator. Even Karabekian's flat fields of colour told a story, secretly, for him. Story-telling, the book implies, is what art can do. But who now is listening?

The stories Karabekian wants to tell are about the war. One of the things the feisty widow provokes him to do is to reveal the secret of his potato-barn. The war was made by men not women, and in the barn is a painting called "Now It's the Women's Turn", which reveals Karabekian as a genius. It's an up-beat, inspirational ending; a cop-out, some might say, though not I. The worst thing about getting old, says Karabekian, is "finding yourself in the middle of the same old conversations, no matter who you're talking to". But there'll always be people who haven't heard it before.

Tum Tum sans trousers

Hugo Vickers

THE KING IN LOVE
Edward VII's Mistress
By Theo Aronson
John Murray, £13.95

This is the story of the three main mistresses of Edward VII — Lillie Langtry, Daisy Warwick, and Alice Keppel — and to some extent of his lesser entanglements. Clearly the King should not be a role-model for the young: "He made love to duchesses as he did to prostitutes."

Lillie Langtry was the daughter of a clergyman, the Dean of Jersey, no less. Her story is well-known, but where Mr Aronson's account becomes especially intriguing concerns the wretched Edward Langtry, married for his money, roundly cuckolded, discarded, and left to a miserable end. The author discovered in *The Chester Chronicle* that Langtry subsisted on

Lillie's quarterly cheque of £25 in various dismal lodging houses. At Holyhead he would sometimes await his wife's train for a glimpse of her, but always lost his nerve at the last minute. He darted from the station before she passed through, returning tearfully to question the porter about how she looked and what she wore. There were rumours that someone tried

to do him in, but Mr Aronson does not think it was Lillie.

This book has reaped a rich harvest from similar research in the secret diary of Wilfrid Scawen Blunt and the Gladstone papers. It is when these sources are quoted that the book takes life — more so than when Mr Aronson relies on popular imaginative writers such as Philippe Julian, Anita Leslie, and Violet Trefusis, whose books give flavour to the period to the detriment of historical veracity.

Daisy Warwick, an heiress in her own right, almost became the Prince's sister-in-law in a marriage to Prince Leopold. Instead she became his "own darling Daisy wife".

Finally Alice Keppel appeared at a time when the Prince was of an age that values a good partner at the bridge table as highly as a good partner in bed. Harnessing Lord Escher and Blunt to his cause, Mr Aronson reveals that it was Mrs Keppel who prevailed upon Queen Alexandra to admit her to the dying king's bedside by producing a letter inviting her to his deathbed written in 1902.

King Edward's trousers are down throughout most of this book. However he escaped lightly for his peccadilloes. It was his son, George V, whom Daisy Warwick tried to blackmail. And it was the husbands of the King's favourites who had the raw deal.

Martin Cropper reviews
Bookmark on page 30

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HAND BATIKED
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CAESARS
OF THE
WILDERNESS

PETER C. NEWMAN

"I cannot conceal my enthusiasm for the
story of the Hudson's Bay Company; here
it is very well told"

A.L. Rowse Financial Times

"Author Peter C. Newman tells a thrilling
chilling story" — Daily Express

£14.95

VIKING



This is in all senses an old man's book, and none the worse for that. It's the hoar autobiography of a famous painter: Rabo Karabekian — a 71-year-old, one-eyed Armenian, living alone in a waterfront mansion in East Hampton. He doesn't paint any more, having been intimidated and disgraced when the acrylic wall-paint called Sateen Dura-Luxe which he used for his vastly expensive Abstract Expressionist works fell off in strips, leaving naked canvases.

Karabekian's only remaining friend is another discouraged artist, an old writer who doesn't write any more. What has galvanized Karabekian into writing his autobiography is the eruption into his life of Circe Berman, a bossy, vital, and inquisitive widow, who stirs up his memories and wants to know what it is that he keeps locked up in his potato-barn.

Vonnegut's manner and preoccupations have not changed

NEW HARDBACKS

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books:
Games with Shadows, by Neal Ascherson (Routledge, £18) Collected think-pieces by *The Observer's* clever, cultivated, passionate columnist.
Casade in England and Wales, by D.J. Cathcart King (Croom Helm, £25) Interpretative and archaeological history of the native art.
The Battle of Berlin 1945, by Tony Le Tissier (Cape, £15) New matter.
The Burning Bush, by Barnett Livorno (Collins, £17.50) Anti-Semitism in Jewish history as a recurrent pusillitude; repudiating received wisdom.
The Overthrow of Colonial Slavery 1776-1848, by Robin Blackburn (Verso, £27.50) Radical treatment of the New World liberation struggle.
Women of the Raj, by Margaret MacMillan (Thames & Hudson, £12.95) Letters, memoirs, novels, interviews, pictures tell the story.

Continuing the vivid and dramatic story of
the Hudson Bay Company begun in
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VIKING



Doors
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recruitment. There has been so...
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and local authorities and the p...
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ummenting the legal issues on m...
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starred from sick leave to her...
to discover that, along with a m...
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introduced. She was told that i...
not comply with the rule her c...
ment would be terminated. But...
managing Industrial Tribunal r...
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and was in serious breach of the...
contract of employment.
However, more recently, a Som...
on industrial tribunal ruled that...
smoker, Mr Rogers, could not...
constructive dismissal because...
the microfilm duplicator firm...
worked. Even though there was...
negotiation with the works...
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Health and Safety at Work Act...
to ban smoking at...
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11

مكتبات الصحف

TELEVISION AND RADIO

Compiled by Peter Dear
and Jane Rackham

TALKS

LUNCHTIME LECTURE: George Gurney and Martin Gurney, authors of *Cheltenham and the Gurneys*, will be at the Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum, 237-239, 1.10pm, free.

PORTRAITS OF THE POST: Impressionists: Gallery opens by the Cheltenham Art Gallery, Lower Floor, Theatre, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, 10.30-11.30am, 1pm, free.

OTHER EVENTS

SALE OF ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL PAINTINGS: 18th, 19th and 20th century watercolours, oils, drawings, sketches, including works by Francis Towne, John Constable, Thomas Gainsborough, and others. Cheltenham Art Gallery, Lower Floor, Theatre, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, 10.30-11.30am, 1pm, free.

CHELTENHAM SPRING ANTIQUES: A three day sale with a wide range of antiques, including furniture, glassware, silverware, and other household items. Cheltenham Art Gallery, Lower Floor, Theatre, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, 10.30-11.30am, 1pm, free.

KEEPING PEOPLE AND THE WORK: A two day photographic exhibition of local people at work, including farmers, fishermen, and other workers. Cheltenham Art Gallery, Lower Floor, Theatre, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, 10.30-11.30am, 1pm, free.

TEA TASTINGS: Opportunity to taste a selection of teas from the Cheltenham Tea Room. Cheltenham Art Gallery, Lower Floor, Theatre, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, 10.30-11.30am, 1pm, free.

MADE IN LONDON SERIES: A series of paintings by the artist John Constable, showing the city of London from the 18th to the 19th century. Cheltenham Art Gallery, Lower Floor, Theatre, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, 10.30-11.30am, 1pm, free.

POETRY EVENT: A poetry reading by the poet John Donne. Cheltenham Art Gallery, Lower Floor, Theatre, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, 10.30-11.30am, 1pm, free.

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BOOKINGS

FIRST CHANCE

END GAMES: Concerts in June at the Cheltenham Art Gallery, Lower Floor, Theatre, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, 10.30-11.30am, 1pm, free.

CELEBRATION OF KAGEL: A concert by the composer Hans Werner Henckell. Cheltenham Art Gallery, Lower Floor, Theatre, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, 10.30-11.30am, 1pm, free.

FESTIVAL FOR MIND-BODY-SPIRIT: A festival of music, dance, and drama. Cheltenham Art Gallery, Lower Floor, Theatre, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, 10.30-11.30am, 1pm, free.

LAST CHANCE

THE LAND SEEN: A painting by the artist John Constable. Cheltenham Art Gallery, Lower Floor, Theatre, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, 10.30-11.30am, 1pm, free.

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BBC1

6.50 *Cartoon* (by) **6.55** *Edgar Kennedy in Love on a Ladder* (by) **6.55** *Weather*. Includes national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; regional news and travel reports at 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; and weather at 8.25, 8.55 and 9.55. Regional news and weather.

9.00 News and weather followed by *The Price is Right*. Three cartoons (r). **9.20** *Kidney*. Robert Kilroy-Silk chairs a studio discussion.

10.00 News and weather followed by *One of the Family*. Martin Foster visits the Cotswold Wildlife Park to find out how to look after butterflies and tortoises (r). **10.25** *Children's BBC*. Andy Crane with programme details and birthday greetings followed by *Play School* (r), and *Red Dwarf* (r).

10.55 *Five to Eleven*. Emma Thompson with a reading **11.00** News and weather followed by *Seaside*. Vintage western adventures starring *Greene (r)*, followed by a *Woody Woodpecker* cartoon.

12.00 News and weather followed by *Wild World*. A documentary about the sun-drenched view of the Caribbean to find islands fighting for survival (r). **12.25** Regional news and weather.

1.00 *One O'Clock News* with Martin Lewis. **1.30** *Neighbours*. Mike upset by Jane's departure, takes him out to dinner, and Jim is determined to find out the reasons for Helen's abrupt return from the United States.

1.50 *All Work and Good*. Keeping fit and looking good. Series 2.15 *Holiday Outings*. Adam, a 14-year-old, and his friend Ben, explore Moscow and Leningrad (r).

BBC2

6.50 *Open University: Brian - the Life of an Ordinary Man*. Ends at 7.30.

9.00 *Cartoon*. **9.30** *Daytime on Two*: microelectronics 9.30 Finding out about the lives of parents and grandparents **10.15** *Seeds and plants* **10.30** *Cartoon* **11.00** A family move to a new part of the country **11.15** *Grasslands* old and new **11.30** A play about a young man returning to his old school - one for the maladjusted **12.05** How a small Norwegian coastal community coped with the arrival of the oil and gas. Includes **12.25** *How the lives and attitudes of teenagers change during the year after they have left school* **12.50** A series for maths teachers of 11- to 16-year-olds **1.30** A story for the young **1.25** A musical based on a traditional story from Java.

2.00 News followed by a programme for children on how to encourage animal and plant life in the garden.

2.15 *Is There Something After Death?* In this final part of Ian Begg's six-part programme, he looks back at some of the stories and questions sent in by viewers. A number of the thousands who have responded to the series join a specially invited audience to share their views about the possibility of life after death with a panel of theologians, doctors and people who work with the dying.

3.00 News and weather followed by *World Shocker*. The first anniversary of the Embassy World Professional championship, introduced by David Icke from the Crucible Theatre, Sheffield, includes news and weather at 3.50.

5.30 *The Travel Show Guide*. The third of six programmes looking at the reality of holiday resorts as opposed to the idealized descriptions found in the brochures. This week's programme focuses on the Costa del Sol (r).

6.00 *World Shocker*. Further coverage of the first anniversary, introduced by David Icke.

BBC2

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A woman out of her time? Sylvia Richardson with four of her African farm workers (My African Farm: BBC2, 9.30pm)

Life of an English African queen

● The winds of change that have blown through Africa somehow by-passed 78-year-old Sylvia Richardson, whose life has gone on much the same over the 40 years that she has lived on a 210-acre farm in the foothills of Mount Kenya. The only dramatic change in the household came after her husband died, when she decided she could no longer afford 25 servants and would have to make do with six. Her social outlook is firmly set in the heyday of the British Empire. She treats the natives like dirt, and is proud of it. She calls a woman trying to sell her bananas in the market a "bloody old fool", slaps down her servants as if they were children and remarks that the standards of the indigenous population "are not ones we think good enough for ordinary human beings". Mrs Richardson is the subject of *My African Farm* (BBC2, 9.30pm), a 40 Minutes film by Molly Dineen, who also made the acclaimed *Home From the*

TELEVISION CHOICE

Hill about Colonel Hilary Hook. "I have been a thwarted woman," declares Sylvia Richardson, a reference to the fact that she had no children. She was expecting quads but "miscarried the whole bloody lot". So she had dogs instead and has 27 of them buried in the garden graveyard. Her late husband expressed the desire to join them there but she decided against it, fearing that his grave might be desecrated by the Africans. If Sylvia Richardson sounds like a woman out of her time, there is a surprise: she is making plans to sell the farm to her nephew. Though she has spent most of her life abroad, Mrs Richardson is proud to be British and as the National Anthem ends the Queen's Christmas broadcast a patriotic tear can be seen running slowly down her cheek.

Peter Waymark

Men on the spot

● Coincidence or not, the fact remains that two successive radio programmes tonight are showcases for BBC journalism. The bonus for the listener is that the goods on display are of top quality. From Raj to Rajiv (Radio 4, 7.30pm), being broadcast for the second time, celebrates 40 years of Indian independence as charted by the BBC's man in India, Mark Tully. Tonight's edition, a particularly strong one, traces the influence exerted by three generations of Nehrus. Inside the Enigma (8.15pm) commemorates 25 years of BBC reporting from Moscow. Its anchorman is Erik de Maunay, the BBC's first resident correspondent in the Soviet capital, and it was his recent return to Moscow, this time as a visitor, that gave him the chance to compare notes with some of the reporters who followed the trail he blazed, men like Philip Short, John Osman and Daniel Cohn-Berthelin. The result is a social and political history lesson that casts light into dark corners.

● With a bit - or rather, a lot - of luck, none of the contestants in this week's *Young Musician of the Year* contest, will have had such a devastating

THE FOUR	
US 500	10.00
German 500	10.00
Japanese 500	10.00
UK 500	10.00
STOCK MARKET	
NYSE	10.00
AMEX	10.00
NASDAQ	10.00
London	10.00
Frankfurt	10.00
Paris	10.00
Stockholm	10.00
Oslo	10.00
Copenhagen	10.00
Helsinki	10.00
Stocks	10.00
Bonds	10.00
Commodities	10.00
Currencies	10.00
Interest Rates	10.00
Gold	10.00
Oil	10.00
Grains	10.00
Metals	10.00
Energy	10.00
Services	10.00
Real Estate	10.00
Art	10.00
Collectibles	10.00
Antiques	10.00
Books	10.00
Records	10.00
Stamps	10.00
Coins	10.00
Medals	10.00
Ships	10.00
Aircraft	10.00
Automobiles	10.00
Boats	10.00
Yachts	10.00
Trucks	10.00
Trains	10.00
Planes	10.00
Helicopters	10.00
Submarines	10.00
Spacecraft	10.00
Rockets	10.00
Missiles	10.00
Weapons	10.00
Armaments	10.00
Defenses	10.00
Security	10.00
Insurance	10.00
Banking	10.00
Finance	10.00
Law	10.00
Medicine	10.00
Health	10.00
Food	10.00
Drugs	10.00
Alcohol	10.00
Tobacco	10.00
Clothing	10.00
Fashion	10.00
Beauty	10.00
Perfume	10.00
Jewelry	10.00
Watches	10.00
Glasses	10.00
Shoes	10.00
Hats	10.00
Umbrellas	10.00
Sunglasses	10.00
Swimsuits	10.00
Skirts	10.00
Blouses	10.00
Shirts	10.00
Ties	10.00
Suits	10.00
Coats	10.00
Overcoats	10.00
Winter coats	10.00
Summer coats	10.00
Outerwear	10.00
Innerwear	10.00
Underwear	10.00
Sleepwear	10.00
Activewear	10.00
Sportswear	10.00
Leisurewear	10.00
Businesswear	10.00
Formalwear	10.00
Eveningwear	10.00
Weddingwear	10.00
Religiouswear	10.00
Workwear	10.00
Protective wear	10.00
Specialty wear	10.00
Costume wear	10.00
Party wear	10.00
Beachwear	10.00
Swimwear	10.00
Activewear	10.00
Sportswear	10.00
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Eveningwear	10.00
Weddingwear	10.00
Religiouswear	10.00
Workwear	10.00
Protective wear	10.00
Specialty wear	

mons sketch

villains are the dock

Often referring to his... Mr Cook took pleasure in... now composed... victims, for 55 per cent... had a... this meant, he said... there was an average of... "To express that... crudely, in case... chance has been... slowly... that... one hundred and fifty...

They all smiled... Mr Cook... Mrs Currie... Moore... The... came at some time... General Election of 1987... then it was strictly... purposes of the... cameras. Yesterday's... has less length... time 0008 seconds... circumstances, it... rather more brave... took to the stand... pressed flat on the... Box, as if partaking... victims Mr Cook had... with such diligence.

In his own defence... Moore maintained that... happy anyway. The... had been "unduly... complicated" and... Governments "did... they did nothing at... this was why he had... take them out of their... Court reporters noted... Mr Moore's voice had... proved. It has some... and clarity of a... course of Tunes, and... efficiently watered, it... sound almost human.

Mr Moore chose to... way to Mr Andrew... (Cons. Brighton... who pronounced the... tariff on Housing... "totally and completely... wrong". Beside Mr... Mr Nicholas Scott could... seem to scowl and look... words, perhaps drawing... these days of wine and... in the Northern... office. Having pleaded... some offences, and... announced plans to... himself. Mr Moore sat... with his old smug look... But, alas for him, the... trial is not over, and... have all joined his... fourth watch.

Craig Brown

ified missiles

"But I have no doubt... they are increasing their... capable aircraft and... after the ranges and... of the missile systems... not come under the... No, in other words, they... keeping their nuclear... up to date. That's what... has got to decide to do... However, he emphasized... that the Soviet Union was... trying to "circumvent" the... INF Treaty by throwing... range of existing... missiles.

MANCHESTER

YESTERDAY

HIGHEST & LOWEST

COON TODAY

مكزامن النجف

PART 2

THURSDAY APRIL 28 1988

Executive Editor
David Brewerton

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share
1448.9 (+17.6)

FT-SE 100
1806.7 (+5.9)

Bargains
28884 (26833)

USM (Datastream)
150.23 (+0.51)

THE POUND

US dollar
1.8760 (+0.0015)

W German mark
3.1432 (-0.0020)

Trade-weighted
78.2 (same)

Suchard lifts its Rowntree stake to 16%

The tug of war for Rowntree, the beleaguered confectionery group, intensified yesterday when Jacobs Suchard, the Swiss group, declared it had bought 2.5 million more shares to lift its stake to 16 per cent — in the face of the £2.1 billion takeover bid by its big rival Nestlé.

The stock market viewed the buying spree by Suchard as a means of frustrating the Nestlé offer — and strengthening its own hand in case it decides to launch a full-scale bid itself.

Suchard, which picked up 14.9 per cent in a dawn raid two weeks ago, announced it had added to its holding on Tuesday, at a probable cost of about £20 million. The heavy turnover in the shares of Rowntree yesterday — about 30 million — almost certainly indicated still further buying by Suchard. Last night Rowntree shares closed 2p lower at 926p — still well above the 890p cash offer from Nestlé.

Suchard was thought to have been buying at prices of close to 900p, against the 630p limit it set when it acquired its initial holding. Suchard had said it would take its stake to 25 per cent but would not make a full bid unless someone else moved in.

This restriction, said Suchard in a brief statement yesterday, had now lapsed and it was considering all its options open.

Meanwhile, Rowntree raked in just over £100 million from the sale of its Tom's Foods snacks business in the US, as pressure mounted for the Monopolies and Mergers Commission to step in and investigate the hostile bid from Nestlé.

Rowntree, the York-based manufacturer of Kit Kat and Polo, completed its exit from the snack food sector by selling Tom's Food — which it acquired four years ago for £140 million — to the management for \$200 million (£111 million), a figure which some analysts described as on the low side.

However, Mr Kenneth Dixon, the Rowntree chairman, said the deal had been a sound investment for the company.

By Cliff Feltham

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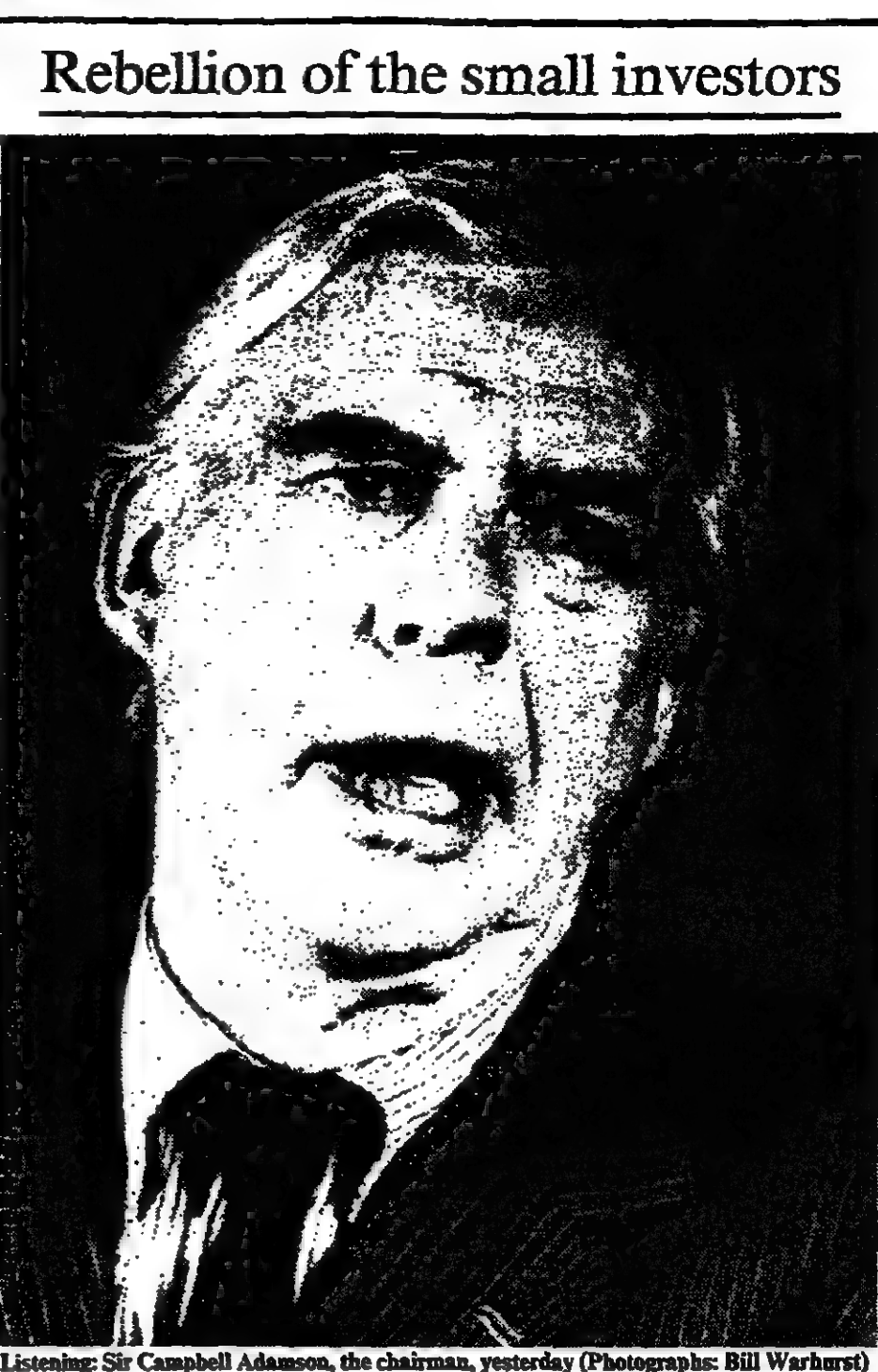
Last night Mr Dixon was locked in talks with his advisers, Schroders, the merchant bank and Cazenove, the stockbroker, to hammer out a defence strategy against Nestlé.

All the signs were pointing to a massive lobbying campaign in Whitehall as MPs in constituencies most closely affected by the takeover of the company urged the Monopolies Commission to step in.

Mr Douglas Henderson, Labour MP for Newcastle upon Tyne North, put down an early day motion in the House of Commons, pointing out that it would be impossible under Swiss law for a British chocolate company to take over a Swiss-based manufacturer.

"We believe the 12,000 jobs in the company are threatened by the takeover bid and want the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry to refer the bid to the Monopolies Commission," he said.

The Office of Fair Trading automatically looks at any takeover bid involving assets of more than £30 million and a market share of 25 per cent. The Nestlé bid for Rowntree falls within the scope of both provisions.



Listening: Sir Campbell Adamson, the chairman, yesterday (Photographs: Bill Warhurst)

Opposition grows to Abbey flotation

By Maria Scott

The Abbey National Building Society is facing substantial opposition from some investors to its plans to become a public limited company.

This became apparent at yesterday's annual meeting, attended by about 800 of the society's members, including Mr Alexander Sandison, who hoped to lead a mutiny against the flotation.

It was the question of money, in particular the safety of investments after conversion, returns on savings accounts, and what the directors might gain through a sale to the public, which concerned the investors.

Sir Campbell Adamson, the chairman, sought to allay their fears, stating that savings would not be converted to shares, that the whole point of conversion was that the society should remain competitive and that directors were not proposing the change for personal gain.

Mr Sandison, who has now joined Abbey Members Against Flotation, a group formed in the past 10 days, protested that "we are the owners of this society. You as directors are there to run the society within the rules which we lay down".

Mr Andrew Lewis, secretary of the anti-flotation group, accused Sir Campbell of attempting to stifle debate on the issue and asked whether Sir Campbell thought the views of those opposed to conversion were "beneath contempt".

Sir Campbell replied: "Of course there is an argument on the other sides, there always is."

The board was looking to the long term, and considered conversion was the best route to having "a healthy existence".

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Lloyd's rejects Neill guideline

By Allison Eadie

A working party of Lloyd's insurance market has turned down one of the key recommendations of the government-backed Neill committee. It is the first substantive Neill recommendation to be rejected.

The committee headed by Sir Patrick Neill QC called for managing agents to share in the losses as well as the profits of their syndicates. But an internal Lloyd's working party has turned down the proposal.

The Neill report advocated that a fair and efficient form of deficit clause should be made mandatory. This would mean names could offset the profit commission payable to agents on syndicates in profit against their losses on other syndicates. A small number of Lloyd's agents already operate deficit clauses, but the majority are strongly opposed to mandatory deficit clauses.

The working party, chaired by Mr Edward Walker-Armot, a nominated member of Lloyd's and partner at Herbert Smith, the firm of solicitors, has come down against a mandatory deficit clause for managing agents, who run syndicates, but recommended it for members' agents, who place names on syndicates but do not run them.

The working party has left the option of introducing a deficit clause up to the managing agent, because it believes mandatory clauses could just increase charges to names and could encourage managing agents to try and fudge their results. It also believes its revised agency structure, showing the separation of function between members' and managing agents, makes the need for a deficit clause less pressing.

The idea of a deficit clause has a long history and was advocated in the Cromer report of 1969 and the Fisher report of 1980. The Neill report admitted that the introduction of a deficit clause would add a measure of complexity to the calculation of profit commission, but added that "the principle that the remuneration of managing agents, and perhaps also members' agents, should reflect the total result for which they were responsible rather than the profitable segments of it seems unacceptable".

A rejection of the idea of deficit clauses will be viewed with dismay by many names, who regarded the deficit clause as one of Neill's most important recommendations.

The rejection could also create difficulties for Lloyd's with the Government, which gave Lloyd's two years from January last, year to implement the 70 recommendations in the Neill report.



Alexander Sandison: Protest at plans

10,000 link to Stockwatch

Stockwatch, the computerized telephone share prices service launched jointly by The Times and Citycall, has become the first such service to offer a comprehensive coverage of the unit trust and bonds market.

From this week, the service offers bid and offer prices for over 7,000 unit trusts, offshore funds, insurance and pension bonds — the first time such a service has been made available.

Information on the service, including an application form and details of a free membership offer to readers of The Times can be found on page 24.

The competition associated with the introduction of the service is now into its second week. Each week, 10,000 of premium bonds will be given by Equitable Life to a reader who has identified a "mystery voice" from the business world.

Stockwatch attracted more than 10,000 members in its first week, and is already proving a boon to investors who have, for instance, been able to follow the minute-by-minute movements of fast-moving shares, such as Cadbury Schweppes and Rowntree.

Stockwatch, page 24

Fosco jumps

Fosco Mines, the specialty chemicals group, reported pre-tax profits of £25.4 million to £35.2 million in the year to the end of December. Earnings per share advanced to 21.5p (14.2p). A final dividend of 7.1p was declared, making 10.6p for the year (9.2p).

Tempos, page 24

SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

New York	2046.25 (+1.49)
Dow Jones	2719.17 (-54.80)
Hong Kong	2592.07 (+48.05)
Hang Seng	2592.07 (+48.05)
London	1448.9 (+17.6)
Frankfurt	1382.5 (+1.4)
Paris	4663.4 (+7.0)
Zurich	512.0 (+4.1)
Stocks	451.8 (+3.4)
FT 30 Share	1448.9 (+17.6)
FT-SE 100	1806.7 (+5.9)
Bargains	28884 (26833)
USM (Datastream)	150.23 (+0.51)
THE POUND	
US dollar	1.8760 (+0.0015)
W German mark	3.1432 (-0.0020)
Trade-weighted	78.2 (same)

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

Alfred Lyons	433p (+21p)
Corn Gold	855p (+10p)
Guinness	315p (+17p)
Ultras	285p (+10p)
Laporte	285p (+10p)
Harrison Crosfield	625p (+23p)
Henderson Adm	685p (+10p)
Unigate	277p (+11p)
Hawker Siddeley	485p (+21p)
Reckitt & Coleman	882p (+21p)
Pearl	457p (+14p)
Thorn EMI	825p (+13p)
Diem	282p (+11p)
Tate & Lyle	785p (+11p)
C E Heath	400p (+14p)
FALLS:	
Brown Shipley	380p (-20p)
Switch	258p (-15p)
FR Group	234p (-18p)
Closing prices	Page 28

INTEREST RATES

London Bank Rate	9%
3-month Interbank	8 1/2-9 1/4%
3-month eligible bills	7 1/2-7 3/4%
buying rates	
US Prime Rate	8 1/4%
Federal Funds	6 1/4%
3-month Treasury Bills	5.90-5.88%
30-year bonds	9 1/2-9 1/4%

CURRENCIES

London	New York
£/\$	1.8760
£/DM	1.4320
£/Sfr	2.0209
£/FF	16.7855
£/Yen	234.87
£/Ecu	16.7855
£/ECU	16.7855

GOLD

London	New York
AM \$449.10	pm \$450.30
close \$451.50	close \$452.00
24h high	24h high
24h low	24h low
24h open	24h open
24h close	24h close

NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (June)	pm \$17.5000 (\$17.27)
Oil prices	Page 28

Cadbury shares soar as £3bn General Cinema bid looms

By Michael Tate

Cadbury described General Cinema's statement as "too ambiguous to be capable of clear interpretation".

Analysts believe General Cinema's declaration was left deliberately vague, and speculated that the motive of Mr Dick Smith, the chairman, was to put Cadbury "into play".

The Americans, who first bought into Cadbury in January 1987, but snapped up most of their shares in November after the stock market crash, are sitting on a profit of £157 million at last night's 363p closing price. Their average buying price is thought to be about 210p, and their stake is worth some £375 million.

General Cinema, which used mainly to operate a network of theatres in the US, but now makes most of its money from bottling Pepsi-Cola, would like to get its hands on Cadbury's North American drinks operations.

But these represent only a small slice of the whole. Analysts value the activities, which include Canada Dry and Sunlight, at £250 million.

A bid for Cadbury would dwarf even the Nestlé-bid for Rowntree. Cadbury would be reasonably confident of seeing off anything under £3 billion.

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General Cinema, which used mainly to operate a network of theatres in the US, but now makes most of its money from bottling Pepsi-Cola, would like to get its hands on Cadbury's North American drinks operations.

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Non-Opec producers offer cuts

(Reuters) — A 5 per cent cut in oil exports was offered by non-Opec producers yesterday, but only if members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries agree to a similar cut.

Mr James Audu, Opec's spokesman, speaking after seven non-Opec producers met six leading Opec members, said the seven recognized a response would come only after today's consultative conference of all Opec members.

The non-Opec producers proposed to cut their exports by 5 per cent during the crucial remainder of the second quarter — May and June.

Mr Rilwanu Lukman, the Opec president, hailed talks between Opec and seven outside producers as "a watershed".

Opec meeting, page 26

Gilt auctions find favour with Bank

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The Bank of England is to make gilt auctions a permanent part of the funding process, following last year's experiment.

The Bank announced two auctions for the current financial year, each for up to £1 billion of stock. The first auction will be held in July or August this year, and the second in January or February.

The Bank's keenness, following last year's poorly received experiment, caused surprise. It is seen as consistent with the Bank's desire to keep its options open.

In using auctions when the need for sales is not great, the Bank may be hoping to develop a track record for them so that they can be employed at a time when higher public borrowing adds to pressure for gilt sales.

Guinness report in Commons

By Our City Staff

A report in The Times about the involvement of Guinness in the takeover battle between Scottish & Newcastle Breweries and Matthew Brown was raised in the House of Commons yesterday.

The Times reported that Guinness has been a secret supporter of the target company Matthew Brown, buying up 1 per cent of the company in the name of an apparently unconnected third party in December 1985.

Mr John Marshall, the Conservative member for Hendon South, who raised the issue, was told by Mr Ian Lang, Minister of State at the Scottish Office, that it "would not be appropriate for me to comment on an on-going DTI investigation."

Barclays's £921m rights issue backed

By Richard Thomson, Banking Correspondent

Barclays Bank yesterday comfortably secured a vote in favour of its mammoth £921 million deep discount rights issue at a packed extraordinary meeting in spite of opposition from institutional and small shareholders.

No wholesale revolt against the issue materialized, with no more than four large institutional shareholders objecting. A far larger number showed their lack of support for the share issue by simply abstaining. But the 11 million proxy votes cast in opposition to the rights issue — more than 10 per cent of all the proxy votes cast — was much larger than is normal on such votes.

Mr John Quinton, the chairman, did not however have to use the 95 million proxy votes cast in favour of increasing the bank's issued share capital.

The only institution to voice public criticism was the Co-operative Insurance Society, which holds 0.05 per cent of Barclays's shares. A representative said that the society was not against the rights

issue itself but against the deep discount method of issue. Other institutions who privately objected to the rights issue opted not to oppose the bank publicly to avoid embarrassing management.

For example, Scottish Widows, the life assurance group which holds about 1 per cent of the shares, was against the issue but chose to abstain.

The meeting, which had attracted many disgruntled small shareholders, was so packed that the audience overflowed into a second room and filled the lobby of the Barclays building in which it was held. Several times it dissolved in hilarity as repeated — and often silly — interjections by shareholders frequently disrupted the proceedings.

One longstanding private shareholder told the bank's board that the deep discount on the issue was "wicked". "There should be some legal means to stop it," he said. The previous Barclays's share issue in 1983 had cost his family thousands of pounds in extra capital gains tax.

Several shareholders sought assu-

ances that the bank would use the money wisely and not throw it away on bad loans as it had done in Latin America during the 1970s. Mr Quinton said that the bank now had stronger credit controls on its lending and repeated the argument that the bank needed so much new capital to maintain its momentum of growth worldwide. He defended the deep discount on the grounds that it saved the bank £20 million in underwriting costs.

Mr Quinton added that the Stock Exchange had told that bank that it was not conducting a formal inquiry into the way information on the share issue leaked on to the market a day before the official announcement.

Before the proceedings a lone protestor parked outside the bank's headquarters in a van draped with a banner complaining about his treatment by a branch manager. During the meeting, shareholders baffled by a particularly complex resolution were told by Mr Quinton: "I will give you time to read, if not to understand, the resolution."

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12.00	12.30
13.15	13.45
14.30	15.00
15.45	16.15
17.00	17.30
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BRITISH MIDLAND

WPP spends £22.1m in second purchase

WPP Group, the acquisitive advertising and marketing company, has announced its second purchase within a week, having exchanged contracts to buy EWA, a British database management company, for a maximum of £22.1 million.

EWA, based at Maldon, Essex, employs 60 people and provides a computer-based information system for use in marketing goods and services. The deal involves an initial down-payment of £4.8 million, of which £2.88 million is in cash and the balance in new WPP shares. Six further payments are due in the years to 1993 based on profits, with an additional bonus payment of up to £3.6 million if EWA manages a compound annual growth rate of 25 per cent in after-tax profits. Last Friday WPP announced the acquisition of Eason Freeman, a US sales promotion company, for a maximum of £10.66 million.

Nestor-BNA buys Nursaid Roskel for the USM

Nestor-BNA, the nursing agency, is buying Nursaid, an agency based at Stourbridge, West Midlands, for £357,000 cash. The acquisition is expected to contribute about £85,000 to full-year trading profits. This month Nestor-BNA, which owns the British Nursing Association, the country's largest supplier of agency nursing staff, bought a Somerset agency in its first acquisition since flotation.

US double for Bunzl

Bunzl, the paper, packaging and transport group, has added to its US building materials supply business with the purchase of DJ Wholesale Building Materials Distributors and the much smaller Gittings Lumber Company. Initial payment for the two is \$17.2 million (\$9.1 million), with a further payment dependent on DJ's profits this year and next, expected to be about \$5 million.

DJ, based in Vermont, is a leading independent wholesale distributor of specialty building materials. Sales and profits have grown at an annual compound rate of more than 30 per cent over the past four years. Gittings is a distributor of timber products and is based in Colorado. Bunzl says its integration with its existing Denver operation will produce substantial savings in operational costs.

S&U rises to £1.74m Price increase for diamonds

S&U Stores, the retail consumer credit financier, raised its profits by £500,000 to £1.74 million in the year to end-January. Turnover was static at £37.77 million, up just £18,000. A final dividend of 2.75p raises the total to 4p, from 2.5p, ahead of the half-way forecast. Mr Derek Coombs, the chairman, credited the improvement at S&U to lower interest costs and tighter management controls.

Cecil Gee out of red

Cecil Gee, the USM-quoted retailer and designer of men's clothing, made pretax profits in the year to end-January of £357,000, compared with a loss of £1.7 million the previous year. Turnover was unchanged at £16.6 million. Margins recovered and operating expenses and interest payable both fell. The total dividend was raised to 1.25p from 1p.

New Cecil Gee branches opened last year in Birmingham and Eastcheap, City, and further expansion opportunities are under consideration. Operations in America did not perform so well, but management changes and stringent cost controls have been implemented.

Foseco still has a great deal to prove

It is a hard grind at Foseco Minsep and the end is not yet in sight. At the pretax level, the group is back to where it was in 1985, but earnings have not yet made up the ground lost in the dark days of 1986.

It is one thing for the group to recognize its past shortcomings internally and make the necessary management and operational changes, but the market, rightly or wrongly, has a much longer memory.

It remembers the accident-prone characteristics of a business that earns a quarter of its profits in steel-related markets. And, because the international strengths of Foseco have not been properly developed, the potential of exploiting these markets has not been appreciated.

The group has made a strategic decision to cut loss-makers Cracius and Gibson-Homans, both sold in the last six months. Further modest disposals may also be made, but the bulk of the strategic restructuring is complete.

Last year's figures included £1.7 million of redundancy charges, up from £1.2 million in 1986. This cost will be much reduced in 1988 when Foseco will also benefit from loss elimination.

Strong cash flow has reduced gearing from 37 per cent to 12 per cent before taking into account the £17 million (£9 million) received from the disposal of Gibson-Homans.

Acquisitions are being made to strengthen the core businesses of metallurgical chemicals, construction and mining chemicals, and abrasives and diamond products. Longer term, more sizeable acquisitions are possible.

The group remains committed to achieving a 10 per cent operating margin. Last year it rose from 6 per cent to 7 per cent.

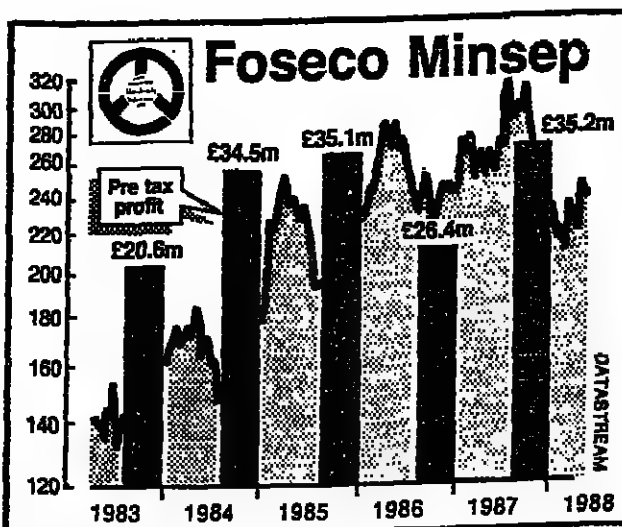
The tax charge is higher than it should be, although down from 49 per cent to 45 per cent. The group has an Advance Corporation Tax problem in Britain and unrelieved tax losses in the United States.

Even taking into account the undoubted currency negative the group will suffer this year, Foseco should report pretax profits of £40 million.

The shares stand at a discount to the market of just over 10 per cent. But it may take a couple of more sets of consistent results, showing growth rather than recovery, to justify a re-rating. Until then, the yield of more than 6.5 per cent will have to underpin the share price.

Westbury

Housebuilding is a cash-hungry business and investors in companies such as Westbury, which is in that line of business alone, must expect to be asked to dig into their pockets from time to time.



This is Westbury's first rights issue since coming to the market in May 1986. The results accompanying it should have satisfied the market and the record is good.

With sales ahead of last year and margins rising, the current year also looks set to produce record results.

The shares, however, drifted back on the news of the fund-raising exercise. The market was, no doubt, reminded that housing land is very expensive and other housebuilders may be biding their time before tapping the market.

But Westbury's business is better than many. It is barely exposed to the South-east of the country where there are fears, admittedly mostly unproven, that the market is

overheating. Expansion into growth areas such as East Anglia, the South-west and the South Midlands is paying off.

The group sold 2,415 homes last year at an average price of £47,500, below the national average. Volumes should increase slightly this year, but more effort is being put into securing higher margins than chasing volume.

Operating margins rose last year from 11.8 per cent to 13.7 per cent. But in the second half of the year they were above 15 per cent, and are still widening. By the end of 1988, Westbury aims to have increased margins by a couple of per cent over last year.

Westbury avoids public tenders and auctions for land, preferring to develop a land

bank by private negotiation. It owns 6,700 plots and has a further 6,000 plots under option. Taking both types of land together this totals more than five years' supply.

The group should make at least £23 million this year. The rating is modest, but despite the undoubted quality of the management and earnings, the shares are unlikely to be conspicuous outperformers.

For the market is already worrying about the long-awaited cyclical downturn. Yet with mortgage availability at record levels and the strength of the Southern markets spreading to the rest of the country, it is missing an opportunity.

Victaulic

Plastic pipes and pipeline products may lack glamour, but few industries could operate without them.

The products of British market leader Victaulic, which is coming to the market by way of a placing, crop up all over the place, including inside mangled Lloyd's building in the City.

Since the buyout from British Steel in 1983, Victaulic has expanded both organically and by acquisition. Five new businesses have been added to the original three, allowing Victaulic to diversify its market base.

British Gas is the largest

single customer, taking 30 per cent of output. The water authorities take 30 per cent and British Coal 5 per cent. Such dependence on a few big concerns can cause profits disruptions if several adverse factors coincide, as they did in 1985.

New industrial uses, Channel Tunnel opportunities and the urgent need to replace Britain's ageing pipe networks provide Victaulic with plenty of opportunities for growth.

The placing price of 235p puts the shares on a historic p/e of just under 11. There are no directly comparable companies against which to measure Victaulic, but the reluctance of existing shareholders to sell is clearly a mark of their confidence in the company's long term value.

British Steel will reduce its holding to 21.7 per cent from 29.5 per cent, and the three institutions which participated in the buyout will come down to 21.6 per cent from 29.6 per cent. The directors' and employee shareholding will reduce to 33.2 per cent from 41 per cent.

The £5.8 million being raised by the flotation will be used to redeem £3.4 million of preference share capital, leaving £2.4 million for investment and acquisitions.

The long and solid record of the company should ensure a decent reception on the stock market.

Alphameric rights issue to raise £9m

By Martin Waller

Alphameric, the computer keyboard and terminal manufacturer, is raising about £9 million with a rights issue on a one-for-four basis at 24p a share.

The money will at first go to reduce the group's borrowings, said Mr Roger Hatfield, the finance director, but it would eventually be used to fund expansion.

"We've got a number of smaller projects and opportunities in our sights at the moment which we intend to spend the money on over the next year, but none are spectacular or certain enough to mention at this stage," he said.

"They will add on to virtually all parts of the business. But I would be surprised if we spend all the money by the end of this year."

The rights issue is underwritten by Phillips & Drew, the stockbroker. Investors in industry, with 10.6 per cent of

Alphameric, has undertaken to take up its rights in full.

Alphameric is estimating pretax profits in the year to end-March of £4.6 million, up from a restated £3.9 million, despite a poor first half when earnings were halved.

It is promising a final dividend of 2.5p, making a total 40 per cent ahead at 3.5p.

The full-year figures include an interest charge of £230,000, reflecting the group's borrowings at the year-end of £3.9 million.

All recent acquisitions made a contribution to profits in the second half, said Mr Hatfield.

Real Time Developments, acquired in April 1987, chipped in about £100,000, while PC Communications, bought in December 1987 and merger-accounted, made £700,000 in the full year, up from £300,000 last time.

Judges put moral pressure on ITC

By Colin Narbrough

The International Tin Council, the government-backed commodity cartel that failed in October 1985 leaving a trail of bad debts, yesterday came under strong moral pressure in the Court of Appeal to repay the hundreds of millions it owes.

The plea to the insolvent ITC accompanied a ruling by the appeal judges that they were powerless under English law to order the organization to settle its debts with creditor banks and metal brokers.

Lord Justice Kerr said the way the London-based ITC had resisted all legal attempts by its creditors to regain their losses, initially estimated at \$900 million, was "unbecoming" of an international organization. Britain and the 22 other signatory states were morally obliged to provide the ITC with the means of paying its debts, he said.

In its 300-page judgement, which followed seven weeks of hearings, the court rejected appeals from 11 creditor brokers and six banks that the Government and the other ITC members were jointly and severally liable.

Lord Justice Kerr said Mr Justice Millett was wholly justified in the High Court when he said the ITC behaved "more like a disreputable private debtor, concerned only to hinder and delay his creditors, than the responsible international organization that it claims to be."

He said the ITC's duty was to undo the damage to its creditors by ensuring its assets were used to pay its debts "without any further prevarication. And its members are in our view at least morally obliged to put the ITC in funds to ensure that its creditors are ultimately paid in full."

The court upheld High Court decisions that the ITC had a separate legal personality, separate from its members, and was alone responsible for its debts.

The creditors are expected to ask to appeal to the House of Lords.

Otari in £25m UK order

By Our City Staff

Fernplan, a private company in Farnham, Surrey, has won a £25 million contract to provide video cassette vending machines to the Otari Electric Company of Tokyo, Japan.

Mr Mamoru Gonda, the engineering director at Otari, came to Britain for a ceremonial handing-over of contracts with Mr John Moore, chief executive of Fernplan.

The five-year agreement requires the delivery of 3,500 "Videopoint 5000" machines to Japan. They are made by Fernplan's 70 per cent owned subsidiary, the Essex Engineering Company of Essex, Connecticut, US.

The machines, which take standard credit cards or a special "Videopoint" charge card, allow the user to rent or buy the latest video releases. There are about 100 in Britain, operating from retail outlets such as Asda and Gateway stores.

Fernplan was set up 16 months ago.

Cooper buys £15m Lorlin

By Alison Eadie

Frederick Cooper, the fast growing industrial holding company, has made an agreed £15.1 million offer for Lorlin Electronics, the USM-quoted electrical components manufacturer.

The acquisition is the largest Cooper has made and its first of a quoted company. The business fit is neat. Cooper's existing electrical components division makes connectors and Lorlin makes switches. Mr Eddie Kirk, the chairman and chief executive of Cooper, said: "We should be able to sell each other's ranges to each other's customers."

The deal is being funded by convertible preference shares on the basis of 22 Cooper preference shares for every 10 ordinary in Lorlin. The preference shares have been valued at 108p each, valuing each Lorlin share at 238p. There is also a cash alternative of 220p per share.

Mr Kirk said institutions were happier to take fixed interest equity at a time of falling interest rates. The coupon on the preference shares is 6.5 per cent.

Cooper's recent expansion has been centred on its elec-

trical components and architectural ironmongery and security products. Cooper also has metal finishing, materials handling and specialist engineering businesses. In the half-year to the end of January it made pretax profits of £2.35 million against £1.72 million in the previous first half.

Lorlin made pretax profits in the year to the end of December of £1.1 million, unchanged from the previous year. Cooper already has acceptances for 55 per cent of Lorlin's equity.

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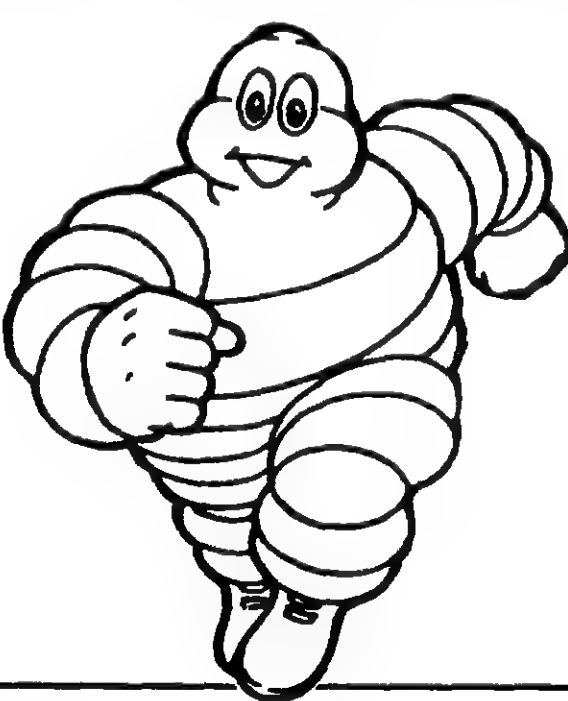
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Note: Results are based on consolidated accounts with an unqualified audit report not yet filed with the Registrar of Companies.

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High	Low	Price	Change	%	P/E	High	Low	Price	Change	%	P/E	High	Low	Price	Change	%	P/E	High	Low	Price	Change	%	P/E				
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20	30	30	0	0	428	113	97	97	0	0	17	303	280	280	0	0	11	158	158	158	0	0	41				
20	30	30	0	0	428	113	97	97	0	0	17	303	280	280	0	0	11	158	158	158	0	0	41				
20	30	30	0	0	428	113	97	97	0	0	17	303	280	280	0	0	11	158	158	158	0	0	41				
20	30	30	0	0	428	113	97	97	0	0	17	303	280	280	0	0	11	158	158	158	0	0	41				
20	30	30	0	0	428	113	97	97	0	0	17	303	280	280	0	0	11	158	158	158	0	0	41				
20	30	30	0	0	428	113	97	97	0	0	17	303	280	280	0	0	11	158	158	158	0	0	41				
20	30	30	0	0	428	113	97	97	0	0	17	303	280	280	0	0	11	158	158	158	0	0	41				
20	30	30	0	0	428	113	97	97	0	0	17	303	280	280	0	0	11	158	158	158	0	0	41				
20	30	30	0	0	428	113	97	97	0	0	17	303	280	280	0	0	11	158	158	158	0	0	41				
20	30	30	0	0	428	113	97	97	0	0	17	303	280	280	0	0	11	158	158	158	0	0	41				
20	30	30	0	0	428	113	97	97	0	0	17	303	280	280	0	0	11	158	158	158	0	0	41				
20	30	30	0	0	428	113	97	97	0	0	17	303	280	280	0	0	11	158	158	158	0	0	41				
20	30	30	0	0	428	113	97	97	0	0	17	303	280	280	0	0	11	158	158	158	0	0	41				
20	30	30	0	0	428	113	97	97	0	0	17	303	280	280	0	0	11	158	158	158	0	0	41				
20	30	30	0	0	428	113	97	97	0	0	17	303	280	280	0	0	11	158	158	158	0	0	41				
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20	30	30	0	0	428	113	97	97	0	0	17	303	280	280	0	0	11	158	158	158	0	0	41				
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20	30	30	0	0	428	113	97	97	0	0	17	303	280	280	0	0	11	158	158	158	0	0	41				
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20	30	30	0	0	428	113	97	97	0	0	17	303	280	280	0	0	11	158	158	158	0	0	41				
20	30	30	0	0	428	113	97	97	0	0	17	303	280	280	0	0	11	158	158	158	0	0	41				
20	30	30	0	0	428	113	97	97	0	0	17	303	280	280	0	0	11	158	158	158	0	0	41				
20	30	30	0	0	428	113	97	97	0	0	17	303	280	280	0	0	11	158	158	158	0	0	41				
20	30	30	0	0	428	113	97	97	0	0	17	303	280	280	0	0	11	158	158	158	0	0	41				
20	30	30	0	0	428	113	97	97	0	0	17	303	280	280	0	0	11	158	158	158	0	0	41				
20	30	30	0	0	428	113	97	97	0	0	17	303	280	280	0	0	11	158	158	158	0	0	41				
20	30	30	0	0	428	113	97	97	0	0	17	303	280	280	0	0	11	158	158	158	0	0	41				
20	30	30	0	0	428	113	97	97	0	0	17	303	280	280	0	0	11	158	158	158	0	0	41				
20	30	30	0	0	428	113	97	97	0	0	17	303	280	280	0	0	11	158	158	158	0	0	41				
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20	30	30	0	0	428	113	97	97	0	0	17	303	280	280	0	0	11	158	158	158	0	0	41				
20	30	30	0	0	428	113	97	97	0	0	17	303	280	280	0	0	11	158	158	158	0	0	41				
20	30	30	0	0	428	113	97	97	0	0	17	303	280	280	0	0	11	158	158	158	0	0	41				
20	30	30	0	0	428	113	97	97	0	0	17	303	280	280	0	0	11	158	158	158	0	0	41				
20	30	30	0	0	428	113	97	97	0	0	17	303	280	280	0	0	11	158	158	158	0	0	41				
20	30	30	0	0	428	113	97	97	0	0	17	303	280	280	0	0	11	158	158	158	0	0	41				
20	30	30	0	0	428	113	97	97	0	0	17	303	280	280	0	0	11	158	158	158	0	0	41				
20	30	30	0	0	428	113	97	97	0	0	17	303	280	280	0	0	11	158	158	158	0	0	41				
20	30	30	0	0	428	113	97	97	0	0	17	303	280	280	0	0	11	158	158	1							

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Sterling index compared with 1975 was same at 78.2 (day's range 78.1-78.3).

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATE
Market rates for April 27

	Range	Closes	1 month	3 months
New York	1,877.15-1,879.65	1,879.5-1,878.75	0.17-0.14P	0.56-0.50P
Miami	2,286.2-2,302	2,301.2-2,308.7	0.18-0.14P	0.28-0.42P
London	1,530.25-1,531.5	1,531.5-1,532.5	11-10P	8P-50P
Brussels	65.55-69.90	65.74-65.90	23-22P	8P-52P
Copenhagen	12,072.12-12,087.12	12,078.12-12,090.12	21-21P	25-14P
Frankfurt	1,317.43-1,317.43	1,317.43-1,317.43	21-21P	25-14P
Paris	55.45-57.57	55.45-57.57	21-21P	25-14P
Libson	233.59-237.10	233.59-237.10	21-21P	25-14P
Madrid	233.59-237.10	233.59-237.10	21-21P	25-14P
Oslo	11,522.71-11,587.1	11,578.1-11,587.1	8-8P	13P-16P
Stockholm	1,067.1-1,067.1	1,067.1-1,067.1	8-8P	13P-16P
Osaka	11,522.71-11,587.1	11,578.1-11,587.1	8-8P	13P-16P
Singapore	1,067.1-1,067.1	1,067.1-1,067.1	8-8P	13P-16P
Vienna	22,026.22-22,026.22	22,026.22-22,026.22	8-8P	13P-16P
Zurich	2,600.2-2,605.4	2,602.2-2,605.4	11-11P	41-34P
Australia dollar	2,748.2-2,748.2	2,748.2-2,748.2	2,748.2-2,748.2	2,748.2-2,748.2
British pound	847.59-848.52	847.59-848.52	847.59-848.52	847.59-848.52
Canada dollar	71.25-71.25	71.25-71.25	71.25-71.25	71.25-71.25
Deutsche mark	2,053.04-2,053.04	2,053.04-2,053.04	2,053.04-2,053.04	2,053.04-2,053.04
French franc	251.25-251.25	251.25-251.25	251.25-251.25	251.25-251.25
German drachm	14,580.70-14,580.70	14,580.70-14,580.70	14,580.70-14,580.70	14,580.70-14,580.70
Hong Kong dollar	0.5115-0.5115	0.5115-0.5115	0.5115-0.5115	0.5115-0.5115
Italian lire	207.2-207.2	207.2-207.2	207.2-207.2	207.2-207.2
Japanese yen	400.0-400.0	400.0-400.0	400.0-400.0	400.0-400.0
New Zealand dollar	2,791.2-2,802.2	2,791.2-2,802.2	2,791.2-2,802.2	2,791.2-2,802.2
Swedish krona	3,738.4-3,738.4	3,738.4-3,738.4	3,738.4-3,738.4	3,738.4-3,738.4
Singapore dollar	3,036.5-3,036.5	3,036.5-3,036.5	3,036.5-3,036.5	3,036.5-3,036.5
S. Africa rand (R)	8,850.0-8,850.0	8,850.0-8,850.0	8,850.0-8,850.0	8,850.0-8,850.0
S. Africa rand (Z)	8,850.0-8,850.0	8,850.0-8,850.0	8,850.0-8,850.0	8,850.0-8,850.0
U.A.E. dirham	6,850.0-6,850.0	6,850.0-6,850.0	6,850.0-6,850.0	6,850.0-6,850.0

*Leads Bank Rates supplied by

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Ireland	1,980.0-1,991.5	Denmark	6,455.0-6,460.0	Italy	1,248.3-1,247.3
Singapore	2,003.2-2,004.5	W Germany	1,676.6-1,677.5	Belgium (Coat)	1,508.5-1,511.5
Malaysia	2,577.0-2,578.0	Switzerland	1,388.5-1,388.5	Hong Kong	7,816.0-7,817.0
Australia	1,324.5-1,325.5	Netherlands	1,678.5-1,680.5	Puerto Rico	137.10-137.50
Canada	1,227.5-1,228.5	France	5,982.0-5,989.0	Spain	110.95-111.05
Sweden	5,877.0-5,882.0	Japan	124.90-125.00	Austria	11.79-11.78

ARMED MARKETS

MONEY MARKETS				EURO MONEY DEPOSITS %			
Base Rates % Clearing Banks & Finance Houses Discount (Banking Loans) % Overnight (Hib) 7 Low 5 Week Bank 7% Treasury Bills (Discount) % Buying 2 m - 7 1/2% 3 m - 7% Selling 2 m - 7 1/2% 3 m - 7 1/2% Prime Bank, 90 days (Discount) % 1 m - 7 1/2% - 7 3/4% 2 m - 7 1/2% - 7 3/4% 3 m - 7 3/4% 6 m - 8 1/4% - 8 1/2% 12 m - 8 1/4% (Discount) % 1 m - 8 1/4% 2 m - 8 1/4% 3 m - 8 1/4% 6 m - 8 1/4% 12 m - 8 1/4% Call (Bank) % Overnight % 1 m - 8 1/4% close % 1 week 7 1/2% - 7 3/4% 1 m - 8 1/4% 3 m - 8 1/4% 1 m - 8 1/4% 6 m - 8 1/4% 12 m - 8 1/4% - 8 1/2%				Currency 7 day 1 m 3 6 m 6 1/4% - 1 7/8% 7 1/8% 7 1/8% 7 1/8% - 7 1/8% Call 5 1/2% - 5 1/2% Deutschmark: 3 1/2% 3 1/2% 3 1/2% 3 1/2% Call 3 1/2% - 3 1/2% 7 1/8% - 1 1/8% Call 7 1/8% - 7 1/8% Swiss Franc: 3 1/4% 3 1/4% - 3 1/4% 3 1/4% - 3 1/4% 3 1/4% 3 1/4% - 3 1/4% Yen: 4 1/4% 3 1/4% - 3 1/4% 4 1/4% Call 3 1/4% - 3 1/4%			

BILLION:

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

FINANCIAL FUTURES									
Option	High	Low	Close	Vol	Option	High	Low	Close	Vol
Three Month Eurodollar					US Treasury Bond				
Jan 82	91.27	91.27	91.27	10	Jan 82	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Feb 82	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Mar 82	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Mar 82	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Apr 82	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Apr 82	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	May 82	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
May 82	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Jun 82	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Jun 82	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Jul 82	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Jul 82	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Aug 82	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Aug 82	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Sep 82	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Sep 82	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Oct 82	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Oct 82	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Nov 82	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Nov 82	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Dec 82	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Dec 82	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Jan 83	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Jan 83	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Feb 83	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Feb 83	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Mar 83	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Mar 83	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Apr 83	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Apr 83	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	May 83	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
May 83	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Jun 83	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Jun 83	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Jul 83	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Jul 83	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Aug 83	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Aug 83	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Sep 83	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Sep 83	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Oct 83	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Oct 83	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Nov 83	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Nov 83	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Dec 83	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Dec 83	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Jan 84	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Jan 84	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Feb 84	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Feb 84	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Mar 84	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Mar 84	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Apr 84	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Apr 84	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	May 84	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
May 84	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Jun 84	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Jun 84	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Jul 84	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Jul 84	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Aug 84	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Aug 84	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Sep 84	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Sep 84	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Oct 84	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Oct 84	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Nov 84	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Nov 84	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Dec 84	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Dec 84	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Jan 85	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Jan 85	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Feb 85	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Feb 85	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Mar 85	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Mar 85	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Apr 85	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Apr 85	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	May 85	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
May 85	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Jun 85	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Jun 85	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Jul 85	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Jul 85	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Aug 85	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Aug 85	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Sep 85	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Sep 85	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Oct 85	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Oct 85	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Nov 85	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Nov 85	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Dec 85	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Dec 85	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Jan 86	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Jan 86	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Feb 86	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Feb 86	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Mar 86	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Mar 86	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Apr 86	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Apr 86	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	May 86	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
May 86	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Jun 86	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Jun 86	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Jul 86	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Jul 86	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Aug 86	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Aug 86	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Sep 86	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Sep 86	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Oct 86	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Oct 86	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Nov 86	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Nov 86	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Dec 86	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Dec 86	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Jan 87	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Jan 87	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Feb 87	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Feb 87	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Mar 87	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Mar 87	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Apr 87	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Apr 87	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	May 87	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
May 87	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Jun 87	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Jun 87	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Jul 87	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Jul 87	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Aug 87	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Aug 87	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Sep 87	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Sep 87	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Oct 87	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Oct 87	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Nov 87	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Nov 87	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Dec 87	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Dec 87	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Jan 88	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Jan 88	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Feb 88	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Feb 88	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Mar 88	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Mar 88	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Apr 88	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Apr 88	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	May 88	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
May 88	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Jun 88	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Jun 88	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Jul 88	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Jul 88	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Aug 88	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Aug 88	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Sep 88	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Sep 88	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Oct 88	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Oct 88	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Nov 88	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Nov 88	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Dec 88	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Dec 88	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Jan 89	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Jan 89	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Feb 89	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Feb 89	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Mar 89	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Mar 89	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Apr 89	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Apr 89	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	May 89	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
May 89	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Jun 89	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Jun 89	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Jul 89	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Jul 89	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Aug 89	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Aug 89	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Sep 89	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Sep 89	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Oct 89	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Oct 89	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Nov 89	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Nov 89	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Dec 89	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Dec 89	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Jan 90	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Jan 90	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Feb 90	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Feb 90	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Mar 90	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Mar 90	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Apr 90	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Apr 90	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	May 90	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
May 90	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Jun 90	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Jun 90	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Jul 90	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Jul 90	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Aug 90	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Aug 90	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Sep 90	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Sep 90	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Oct 90	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Oct 90	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Nov 90	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Nov 90	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Dec 90	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Dec 90	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Jan 91	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Jan 91	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Feb 91	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Feb 91	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Mar 91	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Mar 91	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Apr 91	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Apr 91	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	May 91	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
May 91	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Jun 91	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Jun 91	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Jul 91	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Jul 91	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Aug 91	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Aug 91	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Sep 91	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Sep 91	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Oct 91	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Oct 91	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Nov 91	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Nov 91	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Dec 91	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Dec 91	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Jan 92	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Jan 92	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Feb 92	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Feb 92	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Mar 92	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Mar 92	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Apr 92	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Apr 92	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	May 92	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
May 92	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Jun 92	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Jun 92	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Jul 92	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Jul 92	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Aug 92	85.25	85.25	85.25	10
Aug 92	90.59	90.51	90.63	50	Sep 92	85.25	85.		

Sep 89 NT 91.37 0 Sep 88 NT

[illegible]

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accumulator price money stated. If you
win, follow the claim procedure on the
back of your card. Always have your card
available when claiming. Game rules
appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Share	Price	Dividend	Yield
1	Beecham PLC	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
2	Benson PLC	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
3	British Telecom	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
4	British Airways	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
5	British Gas	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
6	British Leyland	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
7	British Overseas Airways	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
8	British Petroleum	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
9	British Rail	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
10	British Steel	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
11	British Sugar	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
12	British Telecommunications	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
13	British United Assurance	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
14	British United Insurance	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
15	British United Insurance	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
16	British United Insurance	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
17	British United Insurance	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
18	British United Insurance	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
19	British United Insurance	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
20	British United Insurance	100	12.50	1.25	10.00

Please take into account any
minus signs

Week	Dividend	Yield
1	1.25	10.00
2	1.25	10.00
3	1.25	10.00
4	1.25	10.00
5	1.25	10.00
6	1.25	10.00
7	1.25	10.00
8	1.25	10.00
9	1.25	10.00
10	1.25	10.00

BRITISH FUNDS

High	Low	Open	Close	Change	%
100	95	98	97	-1	-1.02
100	95	98	97	-1	-1.02
100	95	98	97	-1	-1.02
100	95	98	97	-1	-1.02
100	95	98	97	-1	-1.02
100	95	98	97	-1	-1.02
100	95	98	97	-1	-1.02
100	95	98	97	-1	-1.02
100	95	98	97	-1	-1.02
100	95	98	97	-1	-1.02

OTHER STERLING

Company	Share	Price	Dividend	Yield
1	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
2	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
3	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
4	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
5	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
6	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
7	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
8	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
9	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
10	100	12.50	1.25	10.00

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

Company	Share	Price	Dividend	Yield
1	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
2	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
3	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
4	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
5	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
6	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
7	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
8	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
9	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
10	100	12.50	1.25	10.00

UNDATED

Company	Share	Price	Dividend	Yield
1	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
2	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
3	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
4	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
5	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
6	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
7	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
8	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
9	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
10	100	12.50	1.25	10.00

INDEX-LINKED

Company	Share	Price	Dividend	Yield
1	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
2	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
3	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
4	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
5	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
6	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
7	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
8	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
9	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
10	100	12.50	1.25	10.00

BANKS, DISCOUNT HP

Company	Share	Price	Dividend	Yield
1	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
2	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
3	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
4	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
5	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
6	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
7	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
8	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
9	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
10	100	12.50	1.25	10.00

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Gains trimmed

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began April 25. Dealings end May 6. Contango day May 9. Settlement day May 16.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices recorded are at market close. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price earnings ratios are based on middle prices. (an) denotes Alpha Stocks. (VOLUMES PAGE 28.)

No.	Company	Share	Price	Dividend	Yield
1	Beecham PLC	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
2	Benson PLC	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
3	British Telecom	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
4	British Airways	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
5	British Gas	100	12.50	1.25	10.00

BREWERIES

No.	Company	Share	Price	Dividend	Yield
1	Beecham PLC	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
2	Benson PLC	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
3	British Telecom	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
4	British Airways	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
5	British Gas	100	12.50	1.25	10.00

BUILDING, ROADS

No.	Company	Share	Price	Dividend	Yield
1	Beecham PLC	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
2	Benson PLC	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
3	British Telecom	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
4	British Airways	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
5	British Gas	100	12.50	1.25	10.00

FINANCE, LAND

No.	Company	Share	Price	Dividend	Yield
1	Beecham PLC	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
2	Benson PLC	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
3	British Telecom	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
4	British Airways	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
5	British Gas	100	12.50	1.25	10.00

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

No.	Company	Share	Price	Dividend	Yield
1	Beecham PLC	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
2	Benson PLC	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
3	British Telecom	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
4	British Airways	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
5	British Gas	100	12.50	1.25	10.00

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

No.	Company	Share	Price	Dividend	Yield
1	Beecham PLC	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
2	Benson PLC	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
3	British Telecom	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
4	British Airways	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
5	British Gas	100	12.50	1.25	10.00

FOODS

No.	Company	Share	Price	Dividend	Yield
1	Beecham PLC	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
2	Benson PLC	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
3	British Telecom	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
4	British Airways	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
5	British Gas	100	12.50	1.25	10.00

CINEMAS, TV

No.	Company	Share	Price	Dividend	Yield
1	Beecham PLC	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
2	Benson PLC	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
3	British Telecom	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
4	British Airways	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
5	British Gas	100	12.50	1.25	10.00

DRAPERY, STORES

No.	Company	Share	Price	Dividend	Yield
1	Beecham PLC	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
2	Benson PLC	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
3	British Telecom	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
4	British Airways	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
5	British Gas	100	12.50	1.25	10.00

HOTELS, CATERERS

No.	Company	Share	Price	Dividend	Yield
1	Beecham PLC	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
2	Benson PLC	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
3	British Telecom	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
4	British Airways	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
5	British Gas	100	12.50	1.25	10.00

INDUSTRIALS A-D

No.	Company	Share	Price	Dividend	Yield
1	Beecham PLC	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
2	Benson PLC	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
3	British Telecom	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
4	British Airways	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
5	British Gas	100	12.50	1.25	10.00

No.	Company	Share	Price	Dividend	Yield
1	Beecham PLC	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
2	Benson PLC	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
3	British Telecom	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
4	British Airways	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
5	British Gas	100	12.50	1.25	10.00

E-K

No.	Company	Share	Price	Dividend	Yield
1	Beecham PLC	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
2	Benson PLC	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
3	British Telecom	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
4	British Airways	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
5	British Gas	100	12.50	1.25	10.00

L-R

No.	Company	Share	Price	Dividend	Yield
1	Beecham PLC	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
2	Benson PLC	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
3	British Telecom	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
4	British Airways	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
5	British Gas	100	12.50	1.25	10.00

S-Z

No.	Company	Share	Price	Dividend	Yield
1	Beecham PLC	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
2	Benson PLC	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
3	British Telecom	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
4	British Airways	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
5	British Gas	100	12.50	1.25	10.00

No.	Company	Share	Price	Dividend	Yield
1	Beecham PLC	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
2	Benson PLC	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
3	British Telecom	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
4	British Airways	100	12.50	1.25	10.00
5	British Gas	100	12.50	1.25	10.00

INSURANCE

THE ARTS 1

TELEVISION

Brought to Book

Claiming to be "a literary guide to the Bible", *Bookmark* (BBC2) uncannily suggested what might happen if Alan Yentob were to sit up all night re-editing an *Everyman* special. Retreating from solemnity, it also evaded seriousness — precisely the gaffe committed by the born-again brigade.

Introduced by the archiepiscopal offspring, director James Runcie, the organizing principle was a textual progression from Genesis to Revelation, each chunk detouring haphazardly into conceptual outbursts.

A beaming nun spoke eloquently of the power of the Bible to change people's lives, but her specific story went unrevealed. Unaccountably glued to an Embankment bench, a philosopher worried about the rival claims for God's benevolence and omnipotence.

Among the splendours of Westminster Abbey's Jerusalem Chamber, P.D. James waxed lyrical over the version that was authorized there without alluding to the supposed contributions of Johnson and Shakespeare. Douay went unmentioned, the *Good News Bible* untraced.

It may be true that in this godless age the only contact with the Bible that many of us have is an occasional rifle through hotel editions, in forlorn search of the banknotes that the founder of the Gideons once left in such places. But if the Bible is worthy of consideration as literature (and many of the participants here plainly think so), it merits a coherent and scholarly treatment, not a frivolous exercise in populist tokenism.

An *Ocean Apart* (BBC1) dealt with the reverse colonialism of America's interbellum encroachment on the British Empire's captive markets. Max Factor invaded Bond Street; Ford stormed Dagenham; Firestone annexed Brentford. With the active encouragement of Herbert Hoover, the home appliance of the same name cleaned up on the South Coast, thereby directly inspiring Julian MacLaren-Ross's novel *Love And Hunger*.

The chief value of this excellently sharp series is to emphasize how recently American hegemony has been achieved, and to imply how brittle it may yet prove to be.

Martin Cropper

David Robinson reviews an Oscar-winning big business morality tale, a superstar-produced smalltown saga and an uninspired horror film

Where greed is the creed

CINEMA

Wall Street (15)
Odeon Leicester SquarePromised Land (15)
Cannon Tottenham
Court RoadRetribution (18)
Cannons Haymarket,
Oxford Street and
Shaftesbury Avenue.Taking notes on how to power-lunch: Charlie Sheen (left) and Michael Douglas have their minds on finance rather than food in *Wall Street*

After the jungle warfare of *Salvador* and Vietnam (*Platoon*), Oliver Stone moves to Wall Street and the treacherous battlefronts of New York's Boeskyland in the great bull market of 1985. Charlie Sheen, the innocent hero of *Platoon*, is here a brash and ambitious young broker, Bud Fox. He ingratiates himself with Gekko (Michael Douglas), a top operator in the million-dollar world of insider deals and executive-suite crime, by passing on confidential information about an airline company which he has extracted from his father, a blue-collar union representative in the firm.

Eagerly undertaking industrial espionage and dirty tricks for Gekko, he rises fast to his own private office and million-dollar apartment. All too soon, though, he finds himself out of his depth and outclassed in the necessary qualities of treachery and greed. When he finally fails, he achieves an ambivalent sort of redemption, by bringing down Gekko with him.

Stone has a personal link with this world: his father was a stockbroker, and one imagines that the honourable old-style boss of Bud's brokerage firm (Hal Holbrook) is intended as a family portrait.

Father figures are important in the dramatic scheme of Stone's scripts. In *Platoon*, Sheen was torn between two surrogate fathers represented by the good and demonic sergeants. Here he is agonizingly divided between loy-

alties to his mentor and ideal, Gekko, and his real father (played by Sheen's own father, Martin Sheen), symbolizing old-fashioned, unprofitable decency.

Shot in an appropriately restless, nervy camera style (by Robert Richardson), *Wall Street* describes in documentary detail — which may be tough going on those who are not amateurs of the City pages — the workings of the trading floor.

Stone evidently intended a statement on an age and a class dominated by greed and unburdened by conscience. Gekko tells an approving shareholders' meeting, "Greed is good. Greed is

right. Greed wins. Greed captures the essence of the evolutionary urge. Greed has motivated the upward surge of mankind."

He is full of epigrams: "There is no nobility in poverty any more"; "What's worth doing is worth doing for money." The main thing about money is that it makes you do things you don't want to do. Father Sheen's view is understandably different: "Money's something you need in case you don't die tomorrow."

The problem is that bad people are always so much more fun than good ones; and the material rewards and sheer excitement of yuppiedom are irresistibly seduc-

tive. Although his megalomania could have been done with a sometimes less mephistophelean touch, Michael Douglas's Gekko is easily the most appealing and vivid character in the film — and won him an Oscar to prove it.

Martin Sheen's solid citizen cannot compete with Douglas's lines. Even Stone's own belief in redemption seems dubious: when Bud agrees to meet Gekko, wired for bugging, his betrayal of his fallen idol seems motivated not so much by remorse as revenge.

Stone's *Wall Street* is a man's world: the women get very little more look-in than they did in *Platoon*. Mostly they are loyal and

silent secretaries. Sheen has a brief affair with a brittle Manhattan decorator (Daryl Hannah) who does dreadful things to apartments with polystyrene plasterwork, gold leaf and million-dollar modern abstracts. Sylvia Miles makes a brief appearance as an odious real estate agent.

Promised Land was developed by Robert Redford's Sundance Institute in Utah, where the film was shot. As executive producer, Redford offers a portentous introduction: "I think our country is in a real transition at the moment... *Promised Land* took place in the middle part of America where there is some

confusion and anxiety, mostly among young people, about where their future is going. I thought *Promised Land* addressed the issue in a talented way."

In the outcome, he was mistaken. The vignettes of small-town life and the vast dramatic landscapes which dwarf the characters indicate that the film makers actually hoped to make some big social statement about the problems of the young in America here and now. The trouble is that the characters they have created are boring, undirected, self-centred people who would reliably make a mess of their lives any time.

The film opens in the glory days of high school with Davy (Jason Gedrick) and Danny (Kiefer Sutherland) as the golden lads of the basketball team and Mary (Tracy Pollan) as their favourite cheer-leader.

Two years later, Davy has become a disconsolate small-town cop, getting his kicks on the shooting range; Mary is a disconsolate academic, wishing she had a husband and kids; and Danny, having left town, is enmeshed in matrimony with a tiresome neurotic drunk (Meg Ryan). As might be predicted, it does not end well.

It is a film remarkably lacking any inherent rhythm. As it cuts arbitrarily between one group of characters and another, it is hard to tell who is going where and why; and though they talk incessantly about their problems, the young people stay flimsily two-dimensional.

Although native Americans, the writer-director Michael Hoffman and the producer Rick Stevenson began their film making while at Oxford where they made a brave independent film called *Privilege*.

Retribution is an overlong, poorly plotted horror film which depends on a crushingly noisy sound track and derivative and desperate Grand Guignol nastiness: viz. one victim is bisected on a butcher's circular saw; another burns off his own head with a blowtorch; a drunken lady disembowels herself with a kitchen knife. The audience is likely to recognize the stock revenge-from-beyond-the-grave plot much sooner than does the obtuse cast of sleuths and psychiatrists. The debutant director was Guy Magar.

British Gas Treasures the Arts

As one of Britain's major companies, British Gas is committed to a vigorous policy of giving support and encouragement to the arts.

In the field of music, for instance, British Gas is a corporate sponsor of the major London orchestras, the Royal Opera House, the English National Opera, and Glyndebourne Opera. We also support, through our Regions, many musical organisations and events all over the United Kingdom. This year, for the first time, we are also sponsoring the Carl Flesch International Violin Competition, which is being held in October.

Another of our major sponsorships — for the third year running — is Cathedral Classics, an annual series of concerts held in twenty-one of Britain's finest cathedrals and abbeys, featuring the London Festival Orchestra, various leading soloists and, in most cases, the cathedral choir and choirmaster.

You will find details of this year's concerts on the right. They provide a unique opportunity to treasure Britain's musical talents in truly magnificent environments.

Cathedral Classics



Summer Festival of Music in Cathedrals

21 May - 7 July 1988
London Festival Orchestra
Director: Ross Tople

Saturday 21 May	Ripon Cathedral
Saturday 28 May	St Albans Cathedral
Tuesday 31 May	St Paul's Cathedral
Friday 3 June	Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford
Saturday 4 June	Rochester Cathedral
Tuesday 7 June	Exeter Cathedral
Thursday 9 June	Peterborough Cathedral
Friday 10 June	Leicester Cathedral
Saturday 11 June	Manchester Cathedral
Sunday 12 June	St Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh
Monday 13 June	Paisley Abbey
Tuesday 14 June	Durham Cathedral
Wednesday 15 June	Blackburn Cathedral
Thursday 16 June	St Asaph Cathedral
Friday 17 June	Wakefield Cathedral
Saturday 18 June	Lincoln Cathedral
Friday 24 June	Llandaff Cathedral
Saturday 25 June	Worcester Cathedral
Wednesday 29 June	Salisbury Cathedral
Saturday 2 July	Hewham Abbey
Thursday 7 July	Westminster Abbey

featuring the cathedral choirs, choirmasters and organists, and soloists of the London Festival Orchestra.

Guest soloists include Eleanor Brum, Heather Harper, Sarah Walker, Falken Hardenberger, Neil Jenkins, Ian Munn, Anthony Rolfe Johnson.

For full details and booking information, send s.a.e. to Festival Box Office, PO Box 287, West Byfleet, Surrey KT14 6BD.



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IMPACT" Guardian

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ONE WAY

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an absurd comedy
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"Mr Simpson is ceaselessly,
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Kenneth Tynan

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John Lawry, Kathryn Pogson, Andrew St Clair,
Betty Turner, Ann Way

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Designed by Richard Hudson
Lighting by Bill Wardroper

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THE ARTS 2

Glorious Follies



Surrounded by his follies? Len Carou and the ladies in Ziegfeld's life

THEATRE

Ziegfeld
Palladium

The last thing anybody wants in a show about the Ziegfeld Follies is any probing into the motives of the man who devoted his career, and wrecked his marriages, in the cause of "glorifying the American girl".

That, at least, is the opinion of the Palladium's Ziegfeld, first seen in the act of tearing a would-be biographer's work to pieces, and staging the show himself as the last and greatest of his Follies.

This is an adroit move by the authors - Ned Sherrin and Alistair Beaton - as it enables the hero to start at the top, and to flood the stage instantly with Joe Layton's lush chorus line, which are what the customers most want to see.

The subject has two built-in advantages: a collection of marvellous old songs, and a sumptuous wardrobe. These things money can buy, and it has been well spent on Theoni V. Aldredge's costumes, from the opening pearly ballet, to subsequent excursions into Japanese floral kitsch, a dance of the planets, and the ultimate apotheosis of the great showman, aloft in a champagne glass looking down on a forest of white ostrich plumes.

That is what you expect. The unexpected bonus is that of an extremely crafty book. Up to the interval it consists largely of Follies material, reworked so as to telegraph key events in the hero's life. The ingenious Dolly Sisters (Jaynee and Michelle Jordan) go through their twins routine, smuggling in damaging bits of extra-

marital evidence in the process of showering compliments on their employer. Meanwhile, Ziegfeld observes the performance from his private box, energetically intervening to cut, correct, or take over a number himself.

Len Carou, a resistibly aggressive Shakespearean actor, is ideally cast on this occasion: a neat dancer, superbly articulate in song

Billie Burke, at which point the show modulates into opera.

Just, however, when it seems that Flo is getting everything his own way, a meeting between two rival women signals that he is losing control, and, with a thrilling gear-change, the story takes on its own momentum, and the great stage manager is reduced to a victim hounded by Mafia creditors, and left to die alone with a mountain of debts. There is no moralizing; only a well-told tale.

Besides all his ladies, Carou is partnered by Geoffrey Hutchings, playing a string of funny little men from an enraged Irish milkman to a high-speed Spanish waiter. What he represents is the comic profession, to which Ziegfeld gave a hard time, and which now takes its revenge, with Hutchings's transformation into a Mafia leader, enacting a Sweeney Todd manoeuvre to the backing of Rossini's Barber.

The one structural flaw in the piece derives from its music. The intention is to process them into production numbers (as in the case of Michael Reed's slinky woodwind arrangement of "Harvest Moon"), but too often they are simply left to run their course, and as - with the glorious exception of Louise Gold's one-woman brass section - there are no remarkable voices in the company, the songs repeatedly ground the narrative to no good purpose.

Otherwise, the production is a remarkable stylistic achievement, presenting the old revue routines so that we can laugh both with and at them, and building in new sketches. The whole show is sustained by a central pun in which the Ziegfeld Follies gradually changes into Ziegfeld's follies.

Irving Wardle

Potent images grip the mind

The Merchant
of Venice
Barbican

Even before the first line Bill Alexander's production makes unmistakably clear that something is rotten in this state of Venice.

Kit Surrey's platform set is placed at an imagined water's edge, beneath a high bridge framing two coloured images on the crumbling wall beyond: one is a saintly Christian mural, the other a Star of David, crudely daubed, and the setting is prepared for a rough Jew-baiting of an intensity unapproached in any experience.

As Irving Wardle noted in his appraisal of the play last year at Stratford, the behaviour of these Christians would have won the applause of Julius Streicher. Antonio spits at Shylock within seconds of being granted his ducats. The band of ragamuffins who scampers in the background of the street scenes - following a textual clue most companies are too short-handed to follow - mock the Jew's progress and pelt him with muck.

Justified, knocked to the ground, pelleted with spit, the extreme attacks supply further fuel for his revenge but risk making irrelevant everything that does not revolve around his story.

Antonio Sher's bushy-haired Levantine is a mesmerizing centrepiece, a dangerously charming figure when first seen, squatting on his cushions like some genital uncle in a fairy tale, and moving from there to the terrible behaviour at the trial where his hands sweat with excitement and he gleefully rocks on his feet as his moment with the knife approaches.

I do not know the nature of the earnest rituals that Sher performs with shovel and prayer before advancing on his victim but it is the sort of scenic colour that in other epochs would have the mob baying for Jew blood.

Earlier in the scene he grabs Portia's coloured slave Balthasar to illustrate Venice's steely reverence for bonds. It is a well imagined incident which also serves as reminder that the play's only instance of colour prejudice is spoken by Portia herself when the black Prince of Morocco stalks out of her life.

The Belmont scenes are straightforwardly played but with not much in the way of thrills or delight, save for the eruption of joy from Portia's servants when Bassanio (Nicholas Farrell) chooses the right casket. Deborah Findlay speaks Portia's verse sensibly but emotions are curiously uncertain. Ringing voices have not yet returned to fashion but such dryness is not a good exchange.

The final Belmont scene is also too dry and bloodless to exert any healing power, and it looks as if Bill Alexander is deliberately eschewing any such effect as wrapping up the harsh memories of the trial with love and jolly pranks.

Even after the last words are spoken, and John Carlisle's supremely melancholy Antonio is left alone on the stage, he is left there with Shylock's daughter and makes use of this opportunity to taunt her with a crucifix held just out of reach.

Though the pace of the production is sometimes too leisurely, images like this take hold of your mind.

Jeremy Kingston

Over-emphatic serenade

CONCERTS

Hagegard/Jones
Queen Elizabeth Hall

In the first of a series of "Late Lunches" as part of the South Bank's "End Games" concerts (with a special menu before or after the music), Hakan Hagegard sang a near-operatic account of Schubert's *Winterreise*. The Swedish baritone, with Warren Jones at the piano, gave an earnest of his intentions right from the first song, in which the poet's promise not to disturb his sweetheart's dreams as he crept by sounded more like an early alarm-call.

Clive Davis

Under-played dynamics

Theodora
Queen Elizabeth Hall

So *Theodora* must be one of the bleaker "end games" contemplated by a usually buoyant creative mind. Moreover, although some of Theodora's soliloquies are moving and dignified, the work generally has fewer memorable melodies, and certainly fewer thrilling choruses than the average Handel oratorio. This, and a truly appalling Morelli libretto, doubtless accounts for its comparative neglect.

This performance, by the London Handel Choir and Or-

chestra under Denis Darrow's direction was technically secure enough (apart from a few uncertain pickups) but crucially lacking in conviction about mood, dynamic variety and pacing.

But there was much excellent solo singing from that peerless counter-tenor Michael Chance as the sympathetic Roman, Nancy Argenta as a clear-toned (if occasionally consonant-less) Theodora, and a most promising tenor, John Mark Ainsley, who negotiated the work's rare moments of florid passage work with ideal neatness and definition.

Richard Morrison

Travel-worn troops' luxury and precision

CBSO/Rattle
Birmingham

Newly back from their tour of the United States, Simon Rattle and the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra sounded superbly confident, but perhaps a little travel-worn on Tuesday in a programme of central 20th century classics.

There was certainly no want of

enthusiasm, but the performance of Stravinsky's *Apollo* sagged under a load of poor ensemble and stumbling articulation. Even the depth of texture Rattle finds in this score, and the glamorous magic of the opening of the "Pas de deux", could not quite rescue a piece that demands virtuoso playing.

But *Apollo* is a special case. In Weber's *Six Pieces op.6* it was much easier to appreciate the characterfulness and willingness of the Birmingham style. Indeed,

the score sounded new, not only because Rattle preferred the 1928 revision to the lavish original version that Boulez has made familiar, but also because so much detail was made to tell: particularly the *sal posticello* episodes.

The funeral march moved coldly to an immense climax, and the next piece, possibly the most enigmatic of the set, made more sense than ever before in my experience.

Noël Goodwin

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THE TIMES

GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

April 28, 1988

Douglas Eyeions, a computer services expert, says prosperity depends on adjustment to the new employment structure

More than 90 per cent of the jobs advertised in *The Times* are concerned with vacancies for people who are not directly engaged in making things or performing physical services. These are the "information workers" — people who spend their working hours in collecting, absorbing, transcribing, analysing, storing, transmitting or communicating information.

Increasingly, information is coming to be regarded as one of the most important resources of an organization because information equals power. There is a rapidly growing demand for this resource and the skilled people who can handle it.

As the computers increase in power they process more and more information; as communication channels increase in bandwidth, the rate at which information circulates gets faster and faster. So more and more people are needed to participate in the information revolution, which is taking us into the new age of information.

Today more than half the working population are information workers and the proportion is increasing year by year as the basic industries become increasingly automated and less labour-intensive. Only about 15 per cent of these information workers are employed in organizations whose

primary output is direct information in some form or other such as databases, news services, broadcasting or publishing. But this percentage is growing rapidly.

The vast majority of these information workers deal with intermediate information that is not part of the final output in the production of goods or the supply of services. They are employed by organizations covering the whole range of industry and commerce in such fields as manufacturing, distribution, retailing and professional services. These employees constitute a high proportion of the workforce in most large companies, starting with the switchboard operator, who is the first input information node of the organization, through to the sales analyst, who reports on final sales.

In any large organization there are many other information workers such as clerks, accountants, secretaries, planners, marketing specialists and managers, who deal only with information and never come into direct contact with the actual final product of the organization.

For example, there is certainly a vast army of information workers in financial services who never touch the actual money in which they are dealing, so that information about money is becoming more important than money itself.

Only 2 per cent of the UK working population are now em-

The big jobs revolution of today has switched to the information workers

played in agriculture compared with more than 70 per cent in the 18th century. The percentage of the workforce engaged in manufacturing peaked out at about 40 per cent around the middle of this century and has been dropping ever since.

In the great movements that have taken place over the decades in the distribution of the workforce, there has been an incessant increase in the number of information workers required to satisfy an ever-growing need. And now that food, clothing and shelter requirements can be met by a smaller and smaller percentage of the gross domestic product, a greater amount is spent on information in its widest sense.

For example, television, radio, films, books, newspapers and database services are all subject to an increasing demand as leisure time increases and as the importance of information as a

contributor to profitability becomes more and more obvious.

A common misconception is that the majority of today's workers are employed in service industries and that there is an inevitable move from manufacturing to services that will continue into the foreseeable future. The fact is that the service industries are now being subjected to intense automation, just as agriculture and manufacturing have been intensely automated in the past.

Instead of seeing the shift in employment as a change from manufacturing to services, it should be seen as a shift from manufacturing to the information age into the information age. The majority of the workforce will be employed not in agriculture, manufacturing or services, but in dealing with information.

Admittedly, such service industries as travel, leisure and health care are increasing in their employment at the present time, but all the repetitive parts of these services are being automated wherever possible and the information content of the remaining tasks is increasing.

The automation of the service industries is continuing apace. Bank clerks are being displaced by cash-dispensing machines, ticket-collectors are being displaced by automatic ticket machines, and the computers are taking over relentlessly where only simple decision-making is involved.

We should be raising the general level of awareness of these fundamental changes in employment patterns and gearing our educational and training systems to produce information workers who

will be dealing with intellectual property and software rather than with tangible goods or physical services.

We are moving out of the era of hardware into the era of software. Already the number of people in this country engaged in the manufacture of computer hardware is smaller than the number in the computing software industry.

Similarly, the interests in the software or programmes for television is increasing while the labour content of the television hardware is decreasing. A further example is provided by the increasing number of information workers employed in writing articles and reports for books, magazines, newspapers etc. while the printing process is being increasingly automated and employing fewer people.

Hardware is history. The future lies with software.



The factories that manufacture the hardware are becoming increasingly automated as the robots take over, and the robots themselves are now being manufactured by robots in automated factories. The financially successful manufacturing companies employ fewer production workers and more information workers.

The key to future economic success lies in our becoming an advanced information society where the vast majority of the workforce are engaged in knowledge-based occupations while the manufacturing and services industries become increasingly automated and capital-intensive rather than labour-intensive.

Most of the people reading this newspaper are information workers, whether they realize it or not, and many of them are examples of the structural changes in employment that are taking our society from an industrial economy to an information economy. It is vital for our future prosperity that we recognize this fact and educate our workforce to play its true part in the new age of information.

Dr Douglas Eyeions has been director-general of the Computing Services Association since 1979, and is the senior permanent official of the European Computing Services Association consisting of the national associations of 17 European countries.

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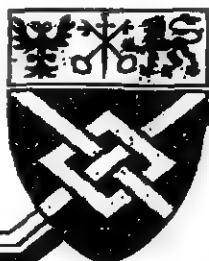
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AGE 25-28

City Based

c. £30,000 + Car

Our client is one of the most prestigious and successful asset-based financing organisations in the UK. Their market place demands an increasing degree of expertise and sophistication, particularly in their key areas of aircraft, property and film finance.

A steep learning curve is envisaged for the successful applicant who is likely to come from a leading firm of Chartered Accountants. As it is unlikely the individual will have had exposure to our client's main activities, we are interested in identifying individuals who can show a combination of first rate academic attributes together with a confident and highly motivated

commercial approach. Initially, the work will involve assisting in deal-making activity but will lead to the individual initiating and controlling major financings within two years.

Occasional visits of up to two weeks duration to Japan, Australia and the USA should be expected and the pressures are such that long working hours can be expected from time to time. In return outstanding financial rewards are available in the medium term.

Interested applicants should write to Fiona McGahan ACA at the address below, or call her for further information on 01-930 7850.

ROBERT WALTERS ASSOCIATES

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

66-68 Haymarket London SW1Y 4RF Telephone: 01-930 7850

Swap Trader

To £60K base salary
plus bonus plus benefits

Our client is one of the world's leading investment banks with a substantial presence in the international capital markets.

The bank's swaps activity is based in London, where there is a team of traders, marketers and technical staff. Swap groups in New York and Tokyo report to the Head of Swaps in London and all swap transactions are authorised in London.

Because of the Swap team's success in London, the bank is seeking an additional Swap trader. Applicants should be graduates in their mid

to late 20s with at least two years' experience in the market running their own book.

Career prospects are excellent. The base salary will be up to £60K and in addition there will be the opportunity to earn a very substantial performance-related bonus. There is also a range of investment banking benefits.

Those interested should forward a comprehensive career resume to Nick Bennett or Nick Root at Michael Page City, 39-41 Parker Street, London WC2B 5LH. Confidentiality is assured.



Michael Page City

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An excellent situation has just been created in London.

U.K. income tax rates are now lower than most other European countries. On the strength of this, Merrill Lynch are aiming to expand the services we provide to Private Clients.

We are looking for high performance registered representatives to work in one of our London Offices. Are you one of them?

Do you have at least 2 years experience in banking, securities or insurance and have a salary of around £25,000?

Are you organised, assertive, self-motivated, ethical, goal orientated and able to take direction?

Would you like to work for one of the largest and most creative global firms in the industry, which provides training and a wide range of relevant products and services with an involved, strong, non-competing and motivating management?

If so, contact Walter Elliott between 9am and 7pm on the 28th and 29th April or 3rd and 4th May on 01-581 7451.



Merrill Lynch

Jonathan Wren

EUROPEAN REGIONAL AUDITOR ACA

c£20,000 + banking benefits

Our client, a major US financial services corporation, with its international headquarters in London and a European branch network, wishes to recruit an individual for the above vacancy.

THE CANDIDATE:

Applications are sought from candidates who match the following criteria: Motivated graduate ACA's who have recently qualified, with strong audit skills. First class interpersonal and analytical skills are essential, as is the ability to work within a team environment. 30% European travel is envisaged.

PRINCIPLE RESPONSIBILITIES:

- Operational and financial evaluation of the organisation's functional effectiveness.
- To provide written and verbal recommendations regarding audits.
- To propose remedies to any weaknesses or shortfalls found.
- To lead and manage audits/auditors contributing to audit methodology and drafting final reports.
- To establish relationships with business managers and their functions with a view to providing advice and guidance on a wide range of issues.

Career opportunities are excellent both within audit and, in the medium term, elsewhere within the organisation.

Contact Brian Gooch on 01-588 7756 or forward a detailed curriculum vitae.

LONDON HONG KONG SINGAPORE SYDNEY

Jonathan Wren

Recruitment Consultants
34 London Wall London EC2M 4SA Tel: 01-588 7756

GENERAL APPTS.

Continued from page 35

GROUP PUBLIC RELATIONS

Due to retirement, we seek a replacement group public relations executive responsible for all promotional work: press relations, literature (design/photography/print/digital advertising), annual product/financial newspaper, and video/events/displays etc.

We are the leading environmental engineers to the computer user industry. Nine companies with 300 employees.

The selected executive, preferably a housewife with knowledge (some technical writing) of air conditioning/refrigeration products, will be rewarded with a good salary, company car, company pension, profit sharing and four-week statutory holidays.

Applications, in writing/in confidence to Mr George Wiggall, Group Chairman, giving outline of qualifications/experience and success story to date.

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Hunter boats are always recruiting SKILLED laminators for permanent positions. Our company is recognised as one of the UK's leading production boat builders.

£15,000 to £XX,000 per year achievable

Also, will train unskilled persons of either SEX. Same rates applicable after training. Contact PAUL CLARK on: (0702) 546541

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A newly formed company which is part of an established group of companies has six new positions in London. Immediate start. The Home Cinema for sales executives. You will be between 20 and 45 years of age and have a good education; possibly from a retailing or refrigeration background. However, applicants without relevant experience will be considered as full training will be provided. You will negotiate directly as a director/owner level for the installation of our unique and proven product with no competition. These are permanent and prestigious positions with unlimited scope for improvement and promotion throughout the group. For further details please contact:

The Recruitment Officer, Ecomess Ltd, 188 Lower Richmond Road Richmond Surrey, TW9 4JL. Tel 01 878 7705 For an immediate interview.

A SALES CAREER WITH SUN LIFE OF CANADA

Offering an exciting and rewarding career, combining security and real opportunity. Full training, attractive prospects and attractive remuneration. Suitable applicants, aged between 24 and 45, can be employed in the area of their choice. Telephone: (0202) 614144 or write to Sun Life of Canada, 100, The Quadrant, London, EC4A 3DF.

DRIVER - COURIERS

25-35 required for summer 1988 season for overnight caroling holidays. PSV licence and languages advantageous, although training can be provided. Sustrans Ltd, PO Box 2, Baffin, TSS3 5SL.

BOOKEEPER

Required for a fashion company in West End with experience up to trail balance. Typing useful but not essential. Age 25ish. Salary upto £11,000 p.a. depending on experience.

Tel: 631 3959
No agencies

GENERAL APPTS.

ARE YOU CURRENTLY IN SALES?

and have the hours and the pressure?
But...you still want to earn £250 per week?

...Then write enclosing full C.V. to Maggie Vaughan, Colour Library Books Ltd, Unit B4, Godalming Business Centre, Cotteshall Lane, Godalming, Surrey GU7 1XW.

You would be self-employed working only during office hours for a multi-million pound UK publishing company, delivering samples and collecting orders. There is absolutely no hard selling. You would need your own car and telephone.

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£13,000 BASIC + CAR + BENEFITS

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For an immediate interview contact: Premiere Employment on 0442 281378.

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SALARY: £Negotiable

HOURS: 35 hour week - Monday to Friday (some overtime may be required)

QUALIFICATIONS: HNC Electronics (City and Guilds (TEC) or equivalent.

DUTIES: Site responsibility for advanced CT products.

Applicants should have considerable experience and be capable of working without close supervision. Fault finding to component level is essential.

Apply in writing with a full c.v. and indication of your salary expectation to: The Company Secretary Elscint (GB) Ltd

Tower Road, Berinsfield, Oxford OX9 8LW

ACCOUNTANT

Accounts Office Manager required by North London Building Contracting & Estate Agency companies. The person appointed will have the following qualifications:

- Experience of producing final accounts from incomplete records.
- Capability of computerising the accounts department, to have the ability of producing regular financial & management accounts.
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- Good knowledge of company taxation.
- Age 26-35.

Send C.V. to Colson & Hildes Ltd, 34, Toppelfield Parade, Church End, W8 8PT. (Marked Private & Confidential) to Mr David Abame.



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International Shipping and fleet management Group offer Divisional responsibility to a Qualified ACA with 2 years PQE +. The role incorporates management of "Finance function" Division's computer systems, Project Analysis (acquisitions of company's assets) and deputising for the F.D. etc. Bens Car, STL, Pension, Profit share, Group share, Club membership etc. Ref:GHM/2120

70 Watling St, EC4 Tel:01-236 0657

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International Oil Exploration Company offers excellent opportunity for a newly Qualified to get in at the ground level and gain in-depth post qualification experience, with a view to taking over one of their subsidiaries of primary importance in the ability to lead a management team and act on own initiative. Ref:CS81

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LA CREME

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Create a Brand New Service
London c £11,500

This obstetrics and gynaecology unit, part of a major London Hospital, is looking for someone with ambition and imagination to set up and manage their own clinical secretarial team.

As a focal point for both consultants and secretaries, you'll need good managerial and motivational skills with some knowledge of hospital life.

A secretarial background with the necessary ability to administrate, co-ordinate and delegate, you're looking for the opportunity to achieve and maintain a high standard of service.

If you're ready to meet the challenge of managing your own team, call Jenny Eley today.

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Recruitment Consultants

Executive Research

Windsor : £ negotiable

March Consulting Group is probably the UK's fastest growing firm of management consultants. Founded in 1983, we now have over seventy professional staff operating from our offices in London, Manchester, the City and the USA. Our Executive Search Division has an extensive and prestigious client list and now requires an additional Researcher to join our Windsor based operation serving clients throughout the UK and overseas.

As a key member of a professional team, you will complement and support our Executive Search consultants in identifying and investigating sources of potential candidates and evaluating company performance and individual contribution.

A degree or equivalent is required, but equally important is initiative, the ability to work under pressure and a sound understanding of an interest in the business world. Two or three years commercial experience and a thorough understanding of corporate management structures is essential. Additional training will be given in Executive Search techniques.

Salary is negotiable and there is a profit sharing scheme and other benefits which add up to a very attractive package. There are excellent prospects for career development within an expanding and professional organisation.

Please send full career and personal details to: Penny Fieldhouse, March Consulting Group, March House, 13 Park Street, Windsor, Berkshire SL4 1LU.

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Young fast expanding clothing company who supply top fashion houses need a secretary to assist in the styling field of design. The opportunity is here using your secretarial/administrative talents. You'll be working on the design floor and in the studio with therefore variety of assignments.

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Polished Perfection

£10,000 - Pure Reception

Our client, a high-profile Design Consultancy based in beautifully stylish offices in NW1, offers a front-line opening for a polished, socially-confident Receptionist. You will be based in their sumptuous Reception proper and your role will incorporate meeting and greeting VIP clients, ordering taxis, co-ordinating busy meeting room diaries, etc. Immaculate, stylish presentation and confident communication skills are essential attributes. For details please call 01-409 1232.

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Project Administration

Based Weybridge c£15K

Inform's innovative approach and clear philosophy have made us one of the fastest growing companies in the UK. Established 5 years ago and now employing over 130 people, we offer an extensive range of computing products and services to our broad range of major corporate clients.

We are embarking on an exciting new development project and require a Project Administrator with 2 years experience, ideally within IT or finance.

The need here is for a bright and enthusiastic individual who thrives when organising and co-ordinating a pressurised team.

25-30 years old, graduate calibre, ambitious and with excellent PA skills, you will also have good keyboard skills and have used PCs. In all, we need a results orientated driver who can prioritise effectively.

The benefits and career prospects are impressive, just as you would expect from a dynamic, young progressive company.

Please reply with a full CV to: The Personnel Manager, Inform Pte, Inform House, Addlestone Road, Weybridge, Surrey KT15 2UE. No agencies please.

MACRA for Secretaries

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PERSONNEL SEC £12,000
2nd hand car and only 1/2000 miles. This is the job for you. Variety and a great salary. Call us now for an immediate interview.

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ual, if not unknown, for an English court which had to decide a question of principle to be confronted with a freedom from authority not generally experienced since the times of Lord Hardwicke and Lord Mansfield. Like every freedom, carried with it great responsibilities.

The court must not shrink from the decision and, where it might govern a law which was the property of all civilized nations, the court had to be self-effacing to its own. Above all, there was no clear and definite consensus among the sources which the court might consult. The court ought to welcome an opportunity of supplementing them with reason and justice.

The court must not shrink from the decision and, where it might govern a law which was the property of all civilized nations, the court had to be self-effacing to its own. Above all, there was no clear and definite consensus among the sources which the court might consult. The court ought to welcome an opportunity of supplementing them with reason and justice.

When the gift of legal personality was explicable on grounds of practice and expedience, it was hardly respectful of such motives to hold that the members made it so as to escape liability for themselves. Why?

Was the court to think that they put up this player, this poor player, to strut and fret his hour upon a municipal stage and then to be heard no more, while all the time they were washing their hands of the enormous costs of the production?

The obligations of hospitality are very great. When the benefits, too, were great, it was right that they should be. But was it not an insult to the dignity of sovereign states to credit them with the intentions of the meanest who, omitting to say that

His Lordship thought better of international law than that. He could not say that so many had studied and learned men had studied in that stannary those centuries past for the court to say that they had won only that. It could not have been for anything that Grotius taught: The law obliges us to do what is proper, not simply what is just".

For those reasons, his Lordship would hold that the ITC and separate personality in international law, but that its members were nevertheless jointly and severally, directly and without limitation liable for debts on its tin and loan contracts in England, if and to the extent that they were not discharged by the ITC itself.

Lord Justice Ralph Gibson gave a judgment concurring with Lord Justice Kerr.

Solicitors: Eborne Mitchell;

balancing

Decision

at Act. Likewise in the passing of the 1985 Act, reference might have been expected of the 1980 Act if Parliament had so intended.

Children of families who were considered intentionally homeless were not deprived of receiving under section 1 of the 1980 Act such assistance, where appropriate, in the form of accommodation as emergency

Ultimately, what steps should be taken was a decision for the local services department of the particular authority in the exercise of its discretion under sections 1 and 2 of the 1980 Act. In discharging its duty under section 1, the local authority had

take into account the position under section 65(3) of the 1985 Act and the availability of other accommodation with members of the family or at community homes and such like before resorting to section 2 of the 1980 Act.

However, in considering the question of the welfare of the

children if that were a long-term problem, the solution would not properly lie under section 1 of the 1980 Act; the local authority would have complied with the requirements of both statutes if it took into account section 1 of the 1980 Act when it acted under Part III of the 1985 Act.

families were once more forced out of their temporary accommodation provided under the 1985 Act; there was no evidence to suggest that the welfare of the children had not always properly been in the consideration of the local authority.

If and when any family might become homeless, it would be for the local authority through its officers to decide whether it should, acting under section 1 of

Solicitors: Alan Edwards & Co., Northing Hill Gate, 10, Nathan Southall, Steyn; Mr S. Tobias, Tower Hamlets.

Children of families who were considered intentionally homeless were not deprived of receiving under section 1 of the 1980 Act such assistance, where

Ultimately, what steps should be taken was a decision for the social services department of the particular authority in the exercise of its discretion under sections 1 and 2 of the 1980 Act. In discharging its duty under section 1, the local authority had

The evidence showed that the local authority's social services department had taken an eminently sensible approach to the instant aspect of the cases. What

However, in considering the question of the welfare of the children if that were a long-term problem, the solution would not properly lie under section 1 of the 1980 Act; the local authority would have complied with the

In the present circumstances the court would not grant a declaration in relation to the position which would arise if the families were once more forced out of their temporary accommodation provided under the 1985 Act; there was no evidence to suggest that the welfare of the

children had not always properly been in the consideration of the local authority. If and when any family might become homeless, it would be the local authority through its officers to decide whether it could, acting under section 1 of the 1980 Act, avoid taking the children into care, including the provision of temporary overnight or short-term accommodation in hotels and so on.

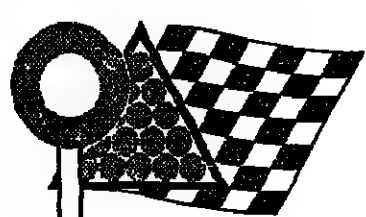
Solicitors: Alan Edwards &
Co., Northing Hill Gate; Mr
Nathan Southall, Stepney; Mr
S. Tobias, Tower Hamlets.



Piquet fuelled by pure genius

A love for one's sport, transcending victory itself, singles out the truly great. No one epitomizes this truth more than

Nelson Piquet who, Simon Barnes finds, leads a singularly quiet life even at 200 m.p.h.



THE WINNERS

Every Brit knows who Nelson Piquet is: he is the bearded, much too good-looking foreigner (a Brazilian, actually) who stops our nice Nigel from winning the world motor racing championship. But real motor-racing men have a different attitude to him.

The other week I wrote about a skater who said he didn't care too much about jumps and pyrotechnics: "I want to be someone who just skates past and people say 'Wow, he must be the champion'." Piquet is a bit like that for motor-racing people: a pure, pared-down, effortless, graceful talent.

Those who appreciate the genuine subtleties of the driver's art would sooner see a single lap of Piquet's micrometric-precision driving than any amount of gung ho, barnstorming heroics from, well, Nigel Mansell, Britain's ever-heroic second best.

Mansell is a great talent, no question about that, and he might even win the championship this year, who knows. But the difference

English. "Every sport made good, I appreciate. The other day I was looking at the ballet-skating on television — this, personally, I do not like, but the thing is so well done, they are so well prepared, that I love to see it."

"The point about sport is excellence?"

"Yes."

Excellence was what I had gone to the Paul Ricard circuit in the south of France to talk about. Like: how come Piquet is so exceptional?

"I don't think I am exceptional."

"Come on."

"I am consistent. It is very easy, to do a good year and be a world champion — well, not very easy, but not so difficult. If you are in Formula One you have the talent already. So if you have the right car, and the right team, you can win. To win three times means I am very consistent for many, many years. I have been in Formula One for nine years and for five of those years I was in the top three. Other years, I was doing everything right but the car was not ready, or there were bad tyres, but if I have the chance . . .

"Well, in other words, I say, I don't care what I have done. I care about what I am going to do about next season. Because I do not live with what I did when I won those championships. This season I live with what I am doing this season."

That, I think, more than anything else, spells out the difference between the professional sportsman and the sports-watcher or, for that matter, the sports writer. We might want to meet both so that we can ask him about his magical 149th Grand Prix victory. But we want to talk about facing the West Indies this summer. Indeed, a journalist once went to interview him and found a cricket bat lying in the rain in the garden, where his son had been playing with it. It was, yes, the bat with which he had scored that 149. Practising sportsmen are not into nostalgia: they are too eager for the next confrontation.

Piquet is not just handsome and talented and rich. He also has a clear, sunny streak. He has shiny brown eyes that dart about the place, looking for something to interest him. He recently joined Team Lotus, which is sponsored by Camel cigarettes. Piquet is a non-smoker but when his new car was unveiled he carried a cigarette into the press conference and pretended to smoke it. A mild joke. But Piquet took a quiet, disproportionate pleasure in it, bringing it to his lips and knocking imaginary ash into a real ashtray for quite half an hour. I found this bizarre.

Piquet is an original. He is one of those sportsmen who seems to reinvent the game as he goes. "I enjoy everything made in the top," he said, in his vivid, idiosyncratic



and mental strength are directly associated. If you are quick for one lap only, you do not win anything. You have to be quick constantly. And this is all mental."

"What has given you the edge over Mansell?"

"Nigel is a very quick driver."

"And you are a winner."

"Well, in Formula One, 50 per cent of winning is the car. You have to treat the car very well to finish the race. Nigel is a little bit heavy on the car. The Williams car is very strong, indeed, but he has sometimes done things in a race and has had to stop, because the engine, because this, because that . . . I am easier with the car. Much easier."

"And this is your edge?"

"Yes. I don't have any mind preparation but what I do is, I look at the times from the Saturday, the day before the race, and see what change I have. I see if I have a chance to win the race, or if I have to maybe settle for second and go for the points. Sometimes I see my car is two seconds quicker than any other car and I have only to go out there to win."

Perhaps one of the things the outsider most envies about sportsmen is the fame: the way these top performers know without question that they have left some kind of mark on the world. But fame is not as much fun as it is cracked up to be: the point is that it is not something you can ever have on your own terms.

Many a sportsman has courted fame quite deliberately, exploited it with all his might, and has then got miffed at the discovery that the coin has a reverse side. The name of Botham again floats irresistibly into the mind.

Piquet has, at least, been consistent. These days he does his stuff for the cameras and the tape-converters with a good enough grace, conversing easily in a bewildering number of languages, but this is not, for him, what the job is about. "In Brazil I have friends I have had for 15 years. I have also been in Europe for about 12 years and here I have made very few friends. I have always liked simple people. I don't give a damn for high society. I don't want to make friends with anybody who is important."

Does he like being famous? "No. I would prefer to have the same profession and the same enjoyment — and the same money — and nobody knows me. It is not possible, I know, but for me it would be much better."

"I think the most important thing if you want to keep going in motor racing is never to read anything. If you read bad things that people write, or you think maybe people are speaking bad things about you, you go and fight all the little details you should not fight — and then you lose to stop Formula One. So first, I never read anything. Second, I am a friend of everybody. Anybody write bad things about me, next day I am

talking to him, no problems. I don't make enemies."

It is more accurate to say that he does not cultivate enemies. His bursts of temper, his sudden stinging attacks on colleagues, do not make him universally loved. But you get the impression that Piquet has never even noticed this.

Many a sportsman has failed to make the crucial adjustment to fame but Piquet has mixed cultivated ignorance and the Garbo technique to maintain balance. He used to live on a boat that had no telephone — he is between boats right now, having a new one built. He has a telephone, too, but it is fixed for outgoing calls only.

The love of racing, of driving these unbelievable machines, shines out in his conversation: not ambition, not winning, not hunger, not complacency, just sheer involvement and love of driving and racing motor cars. "I try to have an easy life and enjoy this thing here. I try to enjoy what I am doing."

"That is why I am at the racetrack now, that is why I have spent 10 years in Formula One, that is why I have spent 10 years at the top — because I enjoy what I am doing so much. I like to drive, I like to be here, and everything comes so very easy for me." It is those that love winning too well that know best the bitter taste of defeat. The true winners, the great winners, are those that love their sport for its own sake, and not as a medium for mere victory.

RACING

Derby tilt likely for Alwuhush after Ascot win

Alwuhush, previously one of the best maidens in training, finally came good in the White Rose Stakes at Ascot yesterday to complete a double for John Dunlop and Willie Carson.

Dunlop had saddled just two winners before yesterday but the victories of Alwuhush and Sergeyevich in the group three Insubrak EBF Sagaro Stakes put him well up among the season's top prize-money winners.

Alwuhush, who had shown so much promise here when a close third to Sanquarico in the Royal Lodge Stakes last season, beat Saudi Desert by 1½ lengths to earn a top-priced 33-1 quote for the Derby.

On his only previous outing this season, Alwuhush had finished last of five, behind odds-on favourite 2,000 Guineas favourite Doyoun in the Craven Stakes, beaten 13 lengths. But he was clearly far better suited by yesterday's longer trip.

"He has taken a long time winning," said Dunlop. "After running such a good race in the Royal Lodge he then drew a complete blank in the Funtun and I've never known why."

"His run at Newmarket was not as disappointing as it looked — they just went too fast for him. He wants a longer trip and I would think the Lingfield Derby trial in a fortnight's time would suit him well."

Dunlop admitted that time was running out for his classy filly Ashayer, who has been sidelined with a muscle injury. He had been hoping to run his Prix Marcel Bouscat winner in the French 1,000 Guineas but she has only just resumed cantering.

"It looks as though we'll just be able to give her one run to see if she stays and go straight to the Oaks," he added.

Sergeyevich looked a leading contender for this season's stayers' crown when giving weight and a beating to his four rivals in the Sagaro Stakes.

Last year's Goodwood Cup winner made all the running under Willie Carson.

To hold off Shimshek by three-quarters of a length and earn a return visit for the Ascot Gold Cup.

Trainer John Dunlop said: "It was a good performance and we'll be back in June for the big one."

A similar front-running performance by Pat Eddery on Wing Park also paid off in the Insubrak — Victoria Cup Handicap.

Alan Bailey's tough handicapper best off all-challengers to win by half a length and a length from Captain Holly and Barclay Street.

The winner was bought for just 1,300 guineas as a yearling and Bailey could now run him in the Royal Hunt Cup. "He loves this course and is a very hard horse to pass when he is in front," said the trainer.

Dance Teacher made short shrift of her three rivals in the Insubrak Stakes to provide

trainer Charlie Nelson with a timely boost on the eve of the Guineas meeting.

Nelson's Bellefleur, a 30-1 shot for Saturday's 2,000 Guineas, worked particularly well with this winner last week at the Lambourn meeting. It is the filly's victory is a good omen.

The Ascot stewards inquired into the poor performance shown by Newbury winner Lavence, a well-beaten last in the White Rose Stakes.

Trainer Susan Piggott and jockey Bruce Raymond could not account for the display and a routine dope test was ordered.

Ray Richards, whose Insubrak company sponsored the first three races on the card, was on the mark once again when Lugana Beach carried his colours to victory in the Guineas Stakes. Richards won the Guineas for the first time in his career at the age of 31.

Lugana Beach came from last to first to peg back Jacky's Almost Bipe and provide chance

Cecil duo backed

Henry Cecil's pair, Diminundo and Blackbook, were the best-backed horses on the card of the General Accident 1,000 Guineas (P.M. McLennan writes).

Diminundo consolidated her position as second favourite behind Ravinella with the Tote and Mecca, who report solid win and each-way support for last season's Hoover Mile winner. Blackbook has not Shells Mohammed's filly from 6-1 to 11-2.

Blackbook came in for heavy each-way backing with William Hill and is now 12-1 from 16-1 while the Tote have reduced Magic Of Life from 9-1 to 8-1. Ravinella remains 5-4 with most bookmakers although Hill and Mecca offer 11-5.

Elsworth, who has more than 40 two-year-olds this season, said: "He wouldn't be my best but he is certainly not my worst either."

Charm booked her place in the Queen Mary Stakes at Royal Ascot on June 15.

An impressive victory over odds-on favourite Nautilus in the Sedbury Maiden Auction Stakes at Canterbury yesterday. "She would be my first runner in the Queen Mary," trainer Rod Simpson said.

William Hetherington was backed for two days (May 6-7) for improper use of the whip on Madjara in the Hame Maiden Hurdle at Kelso yesterday. The stewards found that Hetherington had "used his whip in a wild manner and with unreasonable frequency."

Results from three meetings

Ascot

Going good to firm
2.0 (1m) 1. DANCE TEACHER (J. Red, 10-30); 2. RISSMAN (S. Causton, 10-30); 3. SHADDOCK (W. Ryan, 10-1); 4. ALDO RAN (J. Red, 10-1); 5. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 6. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 7. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 8. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 9. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 10. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1.

2.30 (1m) 1. SERGEYEVICH (W. Carson, 7-1); 2. Shimshek (S. Causton, 4-1); 3. Waterford (Pat Eddery, 10-1); 4. ALDO RAN (J. Red, 10-1); 5. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 6. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 7. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 8. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 9. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 10. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1.

3.5 (7f) 1. WING PARK (Pat Eddery, 7-1); 2. Captain Holly (S. Causton, 14-1); 3. Barclay Street (J. Red, 10-1); 4. Captain Holly (J. Red, 10-1); 5. ALDO RAN (J. Red, 10-1); 6. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 7. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 8. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 9. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 10. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1.

3.40 (1m 2f) 1. ALWUHUSH (W. Carson, 11-4); 2. Saudi Desert (Pat Eddery, 2-1); 3. Doyoun (J. Red, 10-1); 4. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 5. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 6. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 7. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 8. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 9. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 10. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1.

4.10 (5f) 1. LUGANA BEACH (S. Causton, 15-2); 2. Almost Bipe (W. Ryan, 15-2); 3. ALDO RAN (J. Red, 10-1); 4. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 5. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 6. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 7. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 8. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 9. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 10. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1.

4.40 (1m 4f) 1. RAVINELLA (J. Red, 10-1); 2. Doyoun (J. Red, 10-1); 3. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 4. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 5. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 6. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 7. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 8. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 9. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 10. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1.

4.50 (1m 5f) 1. DANCE TEACHER (J. Red, 10-1); 2. RISSMAN (S. Causton, 10-1); 3. SHADDOCK (W. Ryan, 10-1); 4. ALDO RAN (J. Red, 10-1); 5. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 6. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 7. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 8. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 9. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 10. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1.

5.15 (7f) 1. DUCKINGTON (M. G. G. Nelson, 10-1); 2. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 3. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 4. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 5. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 6. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 7. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 8. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 9. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 10. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1.

5.30 (2m) 1. Flying Ace (M. G. G. Nelson, 10-1); 2. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 3. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 4. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 5. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 6. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 7. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 8. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 9. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 10. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1.

5.40 (2m 4f) 1. Causal Pass (P. Tuck, 10-1); 2. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 3. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 4. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 5. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 6. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 7. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 8. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 9. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 10. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1.

6.0 (2m 6f) 1. M. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 2. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 3. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 4. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 5. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 6. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 7. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 8. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 9. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 10. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1.

6.10 (2m 8f) 1. M. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 2. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 3. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 4. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 5. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 6. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 7. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 8. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 9. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 10. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1.

6.20 (2m 10f) 1. M. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 2. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 3. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 4. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 5. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 6. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 7. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 8. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 9. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 10. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1.

6.30 (2m 12f) 1. M. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 2. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 3. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 4. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 5. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 6. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 7. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 8. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 9. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 10. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1.

6.40 (2m 14f) 1. M. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 2. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 3. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 4. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 5. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 6. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 7. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 8. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 9. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 10. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1.

6.50 (2m 16f) 1. M. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 2. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 3. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 4. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 5. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 6. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 7. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 8. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 9. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 10. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1.

7.0 (2m 18f) 1. M. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 2. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 3. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 4. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 5. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 6. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 7. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 8. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 9. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 10. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1.

7.10 (2m 20f) 1. M. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 2. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 3. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 4. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 5. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 6. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 7. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 8. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 9. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 10. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1.

7.20 (2m 22f) 1. M. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 2. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 3. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 4. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 5. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 6. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 7. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 8. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 9. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 10. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1.

7.30 (2m 24f) 1. M. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 2. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 3. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 4. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 5. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 6. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 7. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 8. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 9. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 10. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1.

7.40 (2m 26f) 1. M. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 2. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 3. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 4. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 5. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 6. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 7. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 8. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 9. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 10. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1.

7.50 (2m 28f) 1. M. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 2. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 3. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 4. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 5. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 6. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 7. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 8. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 9. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 10. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1.

8.0 (2m 30f) 1. M. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 2. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 3. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 4. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 5. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 6. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 7. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 8. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 9. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 10. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1.

8.10 (2m 32f) 1. M. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 2. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 3. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 4. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 5. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 6. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 7. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 8. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 9. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 10. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1.

8.20 (2m 34f) 1. M. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 2. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 3. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 4. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 5. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 6. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 7. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 8. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 9. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 10. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1.

8.30 (2m 36f) 1. M. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 2. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 3. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 4. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 5. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 6. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 7. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 8. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 9. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 10. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1.

8.40 (2m 38f) 1. M. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 2. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 3. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 4. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 5. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 6. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 7. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 8. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 9. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 10. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1.

8.50 (2m 40f) 1. M. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 2. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 3. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 4. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 5. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 6. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 7. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 8. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 9. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 10. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1.

9.0 (2m 42f) 1. M. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 2. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 3. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 4. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 5. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 6. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 7. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 8. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 9. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1; 10. G. G. Nelson at Newmarket, 10-1.

Falkestone - Trestle

19 0300/4-P NOTTA POPSI 156 (P) (M Lingo)
20 0300/4-P JACUZZI 25 (BL/S) (N Cassin)
21 0300/4-P ESPERO 12 (T Swiss) (C Hume)
22 0300/4-P KITTLY WRNEN 32 (BL/F) (Roe)
23 0300/4-P REFINITO STAR 10 (Piles R) (H)
24 0300/4-P MANDOWAN LAD 765 (P) (C)
25 0300/4-P THE LATE MAN 6 (C) (Thames)
26 0300/4-P CYGNETS BERT 10 (U) Upson
Long handicaps: ESPERO 9-13, Kitty Wren
Cygnets best 9-4
BETTING: 9-1 Danish Crib, 5-1 Handicap
0-1 Cygnets Best, 12-1 Danish Crib
1987: RODGER DELL 7-7

M Pipe 6-10-2
 racing Loo G Roe 8-10-0
 say Miss R Hime 5-10-0
 P Noble 7-10-0
 Tristone 7-10-0
 Cassy 5-10-0
 1-11, breaks Star 9-8, Mandown Lad 9-8, 7
 ousse, 13-2 Espero, 7-1 Super Express, 5
 Coins, 16-1 others
 10-M R Richards (6-1) J Edwards 16 ran

specialists

cent	Torony Davis	4
37.5	O Lynamylo	7
36.4	M R Richards	5
33.3	K Macey	8
33.3	H Dones	11
31.5	P Nichols	4
29.8		

JOCKEYS	Winners
	7
	4
	5
	8
	11
	4

Charmers	96	1	11	WARRAND
Charmers (7)	93	2	1	AUSTIN
Benet (7)	87	2	0	DONLE
Benet (7)	87	9	0	DONLE
A. Carver	—	9	44	LOL PLE
Andrew (7)	—	10	0	JEASU
Andrew (7)	—	13	1	PARTY
Haley (7)	—	14	6-8	PONPEY
Los Llanos 8-5	—	18	0	BELSPR
Mojo Spring	—	20	0	COLWOOD
		22	0	DUGG
		23	23	BRICK W
		28	0	LADY OF
		31	0	RAHAGUS
		37	0	QUIGLEY
		38	0	RYNCHOS
		41	0	THE TARI
		43	0	PHOMIE
		44	0	FOR KICK
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	D Hynes (?)	7
	I Hume (?)	8
	M McGeehan (?)	9
	R Gentry	10
	M Muggenridge (?)	11
	S Cowley	12
	Mae S Hobson	13
	Mr J Cardon	14
	T Leamy (?)	15
	W Hayes (?)	16
	Mr S Towler	20
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	Miss P Corling (?)	22
	N Jones (?)	23
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	Mr A Dalton	25
	C Llewellyn	26
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	W O'Donnell (?)	30
	P McDermott (?)	34
	M Price (?)	35
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B-1 Baiskrit Lady, 12-1 Jessau.

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12.5% of posts, 4 from 30, 11.1%, during discussion.

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20	63049-P	JACIZZI 35 (M.A.S.) Leggett M Pipe 8-10-2			
21	63050	ESCHARD 12 (F Sweet) C Miller 7-10-4			P
22	63050	ESCHARD 12 (F Sweet) C Miller 7-10-4			P
23	63050	INFINITE STAR 10 (Jules R Hamer) Miss Rose 8-10-0			P
24	63050	MATTY WEN 10 (Racing Lab) H Rose 8-10-0			P
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0000 K HARRISON INVESTMENTS BROKERS
 0000 HOPK HURDLE (1.979; 2m) (16)
 0000 ANY BUSINESS 71 (D/F/R) R Abrahm 7-11-10
 0000 DREAM MERCHANT 7 (D/F/R) R 7-11-10
 0000 AMANTIS 10 (D/F/R) G Baling 10-1-10
 0000 OCOCANE 34 (D/F/R) C Holmes 10-11-10
 0000 P/T TFF (D/F/R) 10-11-10
 0000 CAMDEN BELLE 28 (D/F/R) Miss L Bower 10-12-10
 0000 SUMERS HEIN 20 (D/F) D Wente 13-10-10
 0000 DOWLING HEN 14 (D/F) D Foster 6-10-10
 0000 YOUNG NICHOLAS 12 (D/F) J Roberts 7-10-10
 0000 CRANING 148 (D/F) G Enright 7-10-10
 0000 HOPKIN 28 (D/F) G Grady 8-10-10
 0000 MOULDER 48 (D/F) G 8-10-10
 0000 MECHER 35 D Padonore 7-10-10
 0000 MAJIDA 16 M Batschroog 10-10-10
 0000 EL CAPSTRINO 10 D Lewellen 7-10-10
 0000 CRIMSON LADY 125 H P Padonore 7-10-10
 0000 Any Business, 5-1 H High, 6-1 Dream Merchant, 7-1
 0000 Crown, 8-1 Young Nicholas, 10-1 P/T, 12-1 others.

0000 EL CITO 10 N Mitchell 11-10-10
 0000 NUTTA A PENNY 31 S Sweet 5-10-10
 0000 DUKAKYMANIS 22 B Foster 7-10-10
 0000 LARRY HANAGER 35 S Stevens 7-10-10
 0000 JAMES BOY 10 H Ebert 7-10-10
 0000 FRENCH HABITAT 15 P Ponds 1-10-10
 0000 TABAROS 22 M Turner 5-10-10
 0000 BUBB 10 B Bubb 7-10-10
 0000 KINGSBRIDGE FLYER 19 A Chamberlain 5-10-10
 0000

4-1 Pyleigh Court, 5-1 Iron Billy, 6-1 Sea Flower, 6-1 Larchwood, 7-1 Jaysen Dream, 10-1 Golden Juice, 12-1 others.

Course specialists

TRAINERS: D Elworthy, 18 winners from 80 runners, 20.0%; J. Gifford, 7 from 38, 18.4%; Garsco, 10 from 52, 17.2%; D. Old, 5 from 24, 17.1%; S Christian, 4 from 25, 16.0%; J. Ollard, 3 from 19, 15.2%.
 JOCKEYS: G Bradley, 6 from 27, 35.3%; P Rowe, 6 from 29, 20.7%; P Scudamore, 14 from 52, 17.1%; P Nicholls, 4 from 22, 12.5%; J Frost, 4 from 36, 11.1%. (Katie Gussington).

J. HARRIS		Per cent		winners
Winners	Runners			
C. Thelma	3	37.5	Tammy Davis	7
Winter	11	34.4	C. Lowmyer	6
Cassy	9	33.3	Mr M Richards	5
Alorton	4	33.3	K. Mooney	4
Edwards	12	31.8	H. Davies	11
Watson	8	29.8	P. Nichols	4

15	40.7	44	20	HOPE CONVE 5-10-10 Miss T Davis (4-1-8) D Barroa 18 ran	
16	25.0	45	20	HOPE CONVE 5-10-10 Miss T Davis (4-1-8) D Barroa 18 ran	
17	25.0	46	20	HOPE CONVE 5-10-10 Miss T Davis (4-1-8) D Barroa 18 ran	
18	20.0	47	20	HOPE CONVE 5-10-10 Miss T Davis (4-1-8) D Barroa 18 ran	
19	19.5	48	20	HOPE CONVE 5-10-10 Miss T Davis (4-1-8) D Barroa 18 ran	
20	19.0	49	20	HOPE CONVE 5-10-10 Miss T Davis (4-1-8) D Barroa 18 ran	
21	19.0	50	20	HOPE CONVE 5-10-10 Miss T Davis (4-1-8) D Barroa 18 ran	

10000 MAJIDGA 16 (F) M Bangalore 9-10-0 Tanya Davis 4 (4)
 EL CAPISTRANO 10 B Llewellyn 7-10-0
 10000 CRIMSON LADY 105 P Rodford 7-10-0 Wm Irvine (7)
 2-1 Young Business, 5-1 H High, 6-1 Dream Merchant, 7-1
 on. 8-1 Young Nicholas, 10-1 Pip, 12-1 others.

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent, Hamburg

The German championships were true to type yesterday; up to a point, anyway. Unfortunately, the draw was so unusually weak that the quality of the tennis could not match the quality of the sunshine the players were enjoying.

Tuesday, Bahrami sent Iran a message of good wishes on the age of 24 and settled in Paris but has recurrent problems with visas, although better players have recurrent problems with Bahrami but enjoy his company anyway.

Ten of the men seemed to reach the fast 16 failed so to do, mainly because most were flustered by the disruption of a seeding. The most surprising result yesterday was Darren Cahill's 2-6, 7-6, 6-1 win over Martin Jaffe.

As an example, he often stooches a yard or so from the service line (sometimes less) when receiving Becker's service, which is not exactly a dab from a powdered puff. In one rally he twice chased the ball back to the net, and in other jobs, returned the ball between his legs each time (with his back to the net).

His next opponent will be a distinguished clay-court specialist of a decade ago, Guillermo Vilas, who won the German title in 1978.

Europe in 1972. Later he won the French, United States and Australian championships, rose to second place in the world rankings, and inspired South America as a whole to reach for the heights. Yesterday he beat Ulf Stenlund, 7-5, 6-2.

The last 16 will be numerically dominated by Germans, Argentines and Swedes.

Becker is competing for only the third time and has yet to win. He explained yesterday that he plays here only in alternate years. The fuss people make of him tends to be

RESULTS: Second round: R Ossarmun (WVG) bt M Schapers (Nem), 7-5, 6-0, 6-0; R Schwane (WVG) bt Pugh (USA), 6-3, 5-6, 6-0; G Bostrom (N) bt J. Nystrom (Swe) 6-3, 5-7, 6-4; J Nystrom (Swe) bt J. Chapman (Fin), 6-0, 6-2; G Perez-Roldan (Arg) bt M Westphal (WVG), 6-0, 6-2; C Mezzadri (Switz) bt A Taus (SG), 6-3, 7-5, 6-4; H Skoth (Austral) bt J Swensson (Swe), 7-6, 6-7, 7-5; B Becker (WVG) bt M Bahrami (WVG), 6-3, 6-4, 6-0.

distracting. "It's a much bigger challenge for me here than anywhere else," he said.

Becker had an amusing, 6-3, 6-3, win over a qualifier, Mansour Bahrami, who celebrated his 32nd birthday on

June (C), 6-4, 6-3; C Bergstrom (Swe) beat H Norring (WIG), 6-3, 6-4; J Arrese (Sp) beat C-1 Swaab (WIG), 6-3, 6-4; K Karlsson (Swe) beat P Reboredo (Crie), 6-1, 6-1; D Cahill (Aus) beat J Borge (Arg), 2-6, 7-6, 6-1; F Yures (Arg) beat M Estante (Arg), 6-4, 6-1; G S. G. (Arg) beat J S. (Swe), 6-3, 6-2; H Lecons (Fr) beat B Stancovic (Crie), 6-3, 6-2.

LTA adopts hard sell

In a move to attract sponsors for all aspects, ranging from junior development to the Davis Cup team, the LTA has invited members of the Institute of Sports Sponsorship to a product presentation at Queen's Club.

YACHTING

Foreign entrants

to be restricted

From Barry Pickthall, Hyères, France

On a day of further mixed fortune for the British Olympic squad competing at the French Prix Olympic Regatta, which their early leads during racing at Hyères yesterday, it was again left to the British women Debbie Jarvis and Susan Hay

Chew both the Finn sailor, Stuart Bicklerley, and the 470 world champion, Nigel Buckley and Peter Newland, lose their leads, followed in the overall listings by Royal Yachting Association (RYA) announced that they are to restrict foreign entries at the British Olympic trials at Weymouth in June.

Rod Carr, the British Olympic coach, announced yesterday that the *Finn*, *Flying Dutchman*, *Tornado*, *Star*, *Sailboard* and *women's 470* classes will be limited to overseas teams using the Weymouth regatta as part of their trials.

The RYA also announced a further £12,000 to add to the

This extra money is to provide two intensive training camps at Weymouth for the Olympic sailors in July and August in a final build-up for the failure of Children's

FOR THE RECORD

FOOTBALL	TENNIS
SWISS LEAGUE: First division: Servoz 3, Lucerne 2. Second: Lucerne 2, Yverdon 1. AMSTERDAM, DUTCH CUP: Semi-finals: Ajax 2, Feyenoord 1; PSV 2, Twente 1.	SUTTON: Hi-Tech international satellite tournament: Women: First round: C Lindeman (WGI) bt S Temms (GB) 6-1, 6-1; S Goodman

[illegible]

ORPAINWALL: Hospitality Hotels Cornwall Rivier tournament. Second round 128: A. Jordan (SI) 69, 65, 88, 140; K. Aspin (Preston Park) 75, 65, 141; H. Williams (Preston Park) 69, 65, 141; M. Hukon (7) 72, 65, 81; M. Aspin (Walsley) 65, 72; M. Thomas (Cranston) 75, 69, 142; D. Ammir (Aberystwyth) 75, 67; S. Lisle (Mickinhampton) 72, 65.

HOVEY:

ICE HOCKEY

TANLEY CUP: Play-offs (best of seven games). Adams division: Boston Bruins 4, Montreal Canadiens 1 (Boston won 4-1).

NORRIS CUP: Play-offs (best of seven games). Western Capitals 1 (New Jersey lead 3-1).

SPEEDWAY

AMERICAN NATIONALS: Quarterfinal matches (US, 7-6; S-C, 2; Nydahl 8 laps at R Freshard (USA), 8-0; G-2, D Spawford (GB) at L Turner (GB), 6-1; P White (Aust) at M Blainson (GB), 6-3; G-3, E-2 J Ross (Penz) at R Turner (Aust), 6-3; G-3, 3-A Anderson (Aust) at C Wilkinson (GB), 6-4; 6-3.

CHARLESTON, South Carolina: Grand Prix tournament: First round (US, all times unseeded); A Brown at J Brown 6-1; G-4, C Dilworth (Peru) at B Brown 6-1; H de la Pena (Arg) at M Chang 7-6; A-J de la O Cassidy 6-2; G-2, C Perez (Sp) at D Pate 6-3; G-1, J-L Rodriguez (Cuba) at J-L Rodriguez 6-3.

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WEIGHTLIFTING

ARJIF: European championships: Flyweight (52 kg): 1. S. Morrison (Ire) 250 kg (115 T, 135 B); 145 kg: 1. T. O'Hanrahan (Ire) 250 kg (110 T, 140 B); 2. C. O'Hanrahan 230 kg (107 T, 123 B); 56 kg: 1. M. Grabiec (Bul) holder 257 kg; 2. N. Tazdicki (Bul) 257.5; 3. D. Zagreuski (Rom) 237.5.

FUJISAWA: Japan: Japan women's open tournament Final, 6-3: 1. Fendick (USSR) by 6 Shultz (West), 6-3; 1. F. Fendick (US) by N. Meyer (Jpn), 6-3; 2. Second round: 1. M. Sukovic (Czech) by B. Gordon (USSR), 6-3; 7-5; 2. N. Zuerova (USSR) by A. Hinrichsen (USSR), 6-3; 7-5; 1. E. Inoue (Japan) by D. Balatsaris (Aus), 6-1; 6-2; 1. Savchenko (USSR) by L. Bonder (USSR), 2-6; 6-3, 7-5.

Age Group	Percentage of Respondents
18-29	65%
30-49	75%
50-69	80%
70+	85%

